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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 71 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

# Pandemonium In Pro-Award Conference

## Chairs Hurled And Members Ejected

## DISORDER FOLLOWS MD. YAKUB'S OUTBURST

## But Meeting Accepts Scheme Pending Agreed Settlement

NEW DELHI, March 24.

**The All India Communal Award Conference was disturbed by wild disorderly scenes in which rival sections of the audience exchanged hot words and later hurled chairs at each other and a number of persons were bodily ejected.**

**A reconciliation was brought about later. The rivals embraced each other and the proceedings continued in peace.**

HOW TROUBLE AROSE.

The trouble arose when Sir Mahomed Yakub, speaking in support of the first resolution, referred to the words of an earlier speaker urging total rejection of the Communal Award and said that it was unfortunate that whenever Muslims held such vital conferences, certain "hirelings" attempted to create disturbance to show that there existed vast differences among Muslims. A section of those present apparently took exception to these remarks and expressed their resentment in frenzied shouts leading to a general melee.

RESOLUTIONS.

The conference adopted the following resolutions:—

MUSLIMS TO WORK AWARD

1. The conference is of opinion that the Award falls short of the legitimate demands of Indian Mussalmans, but in view of the fact that there is no better agreed scheme before the country, the Moslem community is determined to accept and work it as far as it goes and so long as there is no other agreed settlement of the communal problem.

HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

2. The conference strongly protests against the openly unjust, hostile and unreasonable attitude of a section of British politicians, fortunately small, towards the legitimate political safeguards demanded by Indian Mussalmans. It is further of opinion that such expressions of anti-Muslim feelings will exasperate Muslims, imperil the trust of Muslims in British statesmanship and hamper the growth of genuine Indian unity and political settlement.

ANTI-AWARDISTS CONDEMNED

3. (a) The conference condemns in the strongest terms the activities of the sponsors of the anti-Award movement—a movement which is calculated to create bitterness among the communities and result in a setback to the political progress of the country.

(b) The conference particularly deplores the holding of the anti-Award Conference in Delhi and the decision to send a deputation to London headed by Pandit Malaviya to agitate against the Award and hereby requests Mr. Jinnah, Mr. K. L. Gauba and other responsible Muslim leaders of India who may happen to be in England this summer to do all in their power to counteract and expose mischievous propaganda.—A. P.

viya, who should have made efforts for unity, arranged the anti-Award Conference. On one hand he wanted freedom, while on the other he was going to London to beg. The speaker held Dr. Moonje responsible for to-day's Conference.

Maulana Shafi Daudi proposed the following resolution:— "This Conference which is representative of Mussalmans of the whole of India declares its considered opinion that the Award, so far as it goes, is the corner-stone of the gigantic Constitutional machinery whereupon any future Government of India may be based and oithout which no genuine representative Government can be safely established in India".

CONGRESS CONGRATULATED.

Maulana Shafi Daudi congratulated the Congress for rightly understanding the Communal position and passing the resolution at Patna, not interfering with the Communal question unless mutually settled.

The Congress now realised that they must do constructive work and it was an auspicious augury that thef were working side by side with Mussalmans. Maulana Fazlul Haq seconded the resolution.

REJECT AWARD WHOLESALE.

Maulana Mohammad Samiullah pleaded for complete rejection of the Award since justice was not done to the Punjab and Bengal Muslims while Baluchistan was not constituted into a separate province. It neither contained Mr. Jinnah's 14 points nor the decision of the Muslim Conference held under the Presidentship of H. H. the Aga Khan.

Mr. Yamin Khan tried to remove his predecessor's misapprehensions by saying that it yas a matter of reciprocity and while they got less representation proportionately in the Punjab and Bengal they got more than their full fact, that to-day India is poldue in the other provinces. He wondered when Mahatma Gandhi fasted for the settlement of the Depressed Classes question why should he did not do so for the settlement of Hindu Muslim Unity which was a more vital question.

Maulana Abdul Wahab opposed the Award since it neither removed unemployment nor ameliorated the peasants' plight.

SIR MOHD. YAKUB RAISES PANDEMONIUM

Sir Mohammad Yakub, who while supporting the resolution attacked his predecessors who pleaded for the rejection of the Award and said some "hirelings" always attempted to create trouble to show that vast differences existed among Muslims. At this a loud uproar was raised, hot words were exchanged, and pandemonium reigned for over a quarter

(Cntinued on Page 8)

### *FREE FIGHT IN AWARD CONFERENCE*

#### *Sir Mahomed Yakub's Outburst*

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Proposing the Nawab of Dacca to the Chair Maulana Shaukat Ali regretted that Pundit Mala-

## SIMON & EDEN IN BERLIN

German Govt. Representative Greets Them At Aerodrome

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, March 24.

Sir John Simon who left London this morning and Capt. Antony Eden who left Paris travelled together from Amsterdam by air and arrived at the Tempelhof aerodrome at 17-34 hours (local time). The Union Jack was flying on the aerodrome between two German national flags, while the guard of honour was provided by Herr Hitler's black body-guards.

An unusually large number of spectators were present to witness the arrival of the British statesmen who were welcomed by the representative of the German Government. The party entered a motor car direct from the 'plane, and drove to the hotel in Berlin.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SIMON

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, March 24.

The Foreign Minister Herr von Neurath and the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Phipps, welcomed Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden. After Sir John alighted, the Commander of the Black Guard with sword drawn approached him, clicked his heels, and said, "Herr Adolph Hitler's Guard here welcome you sir." Sir John Simon smiled, raised his hat and the party drove to the British Embassy through streets lined with spectators while a huge crowd gathered in Wilhelmstrasse to witness the arrival to the Embassy and thousands were outside the Hoteladlon where the delegation is staying.

### *SIMON'S PARTING MESSAGE*

LONDON Mar. 24.

"Do not expect sudden results. The problem is far too vast and difficult. but we will strive for peace on earth and goodwill among men with all our might," said Sir John Simon interviewed by 'Reuter' at Croydon while departing by air for Berlin.

The German Ambassador was present and wished Sir John Simon luck.

Sir John Simon halts at Amsterdam where he will be joined by Capt. Anthony Eden who left Le Bourget almost simultaneously—Reuter.

### *LEAGUE COUNCIL TO MEET ON APRIL 15*

ANKARA, Mar. 24.

The extraordinary meeting of the League Council to consider the French protest against German conscription is being convoked on the 15th April by Twefik Rushidaras, President of the Council.—Reuter.

### *SINGAPORE BASE TO COST £4,000,000*

(Special Cable)

SINGAPORE, March 23.

Certain circles are complaining that work on Singapore defence scheme is proceeding too slowly. It is urged that fortifications should be pushed ahead as speedily as possible.

It is believed that certain local military authorities share these views which may be referred to Whitehall along with the recommendations of Major-General Barron, Inspector, Fixed Defences, who recently visited Singapore.

It is understood that at the end of the financial year 1935-36 the balances outstanding for expenditure on the naval base, fortifications and air bases will total about four millions sterling.

## RELEASE JAWAHAR CAMPAIGN

Romain Rolland Urges Propaganda In Europe And America

LETTER TO SUBHAS BOSE

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

M. Romain Rolland has recently written the following letter to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, which will be found interesting in view of his passing comments amongst others on Mahatma Gandhi's political philosophy and Pundit Jawaharlal's continued incarceration.

Says M. Romain Rolland:—

"Your book seems to be indispensable for those who want to form a correct and connected idea of the history of the Indian Nationalist movement. In it you show the best qualities of the historian, namely, lucidity and high equity of mind.

MAHATMA'S DUALISM.

"Without sharing all your views, I find most of them well-founded and they all make us reconsider things with profit. What you say about the dualism in the part played by Mahatma Gandhi and in his nature, made a deep impression on me. Evidently this very dualism makes his personality so original. One would like that these two parts were equally developed. It is clear that with Mahatma Gandhi the one of them, namely, that of the moral and religious guide,—always gets the upper hand of the other, namely, that of the political chief. But we, men of thought, must each of us fight against the temptation that befalls us in moments of fatigue and unsettledness, of repairing to a world, beyond the battle, called either God, or Art or Independence of the Spirit or those distant regions of the Mystic Soul. For fight we must, as our duty lies on this side of the ocean on the battle-ground of men.

NEHRU RELEASE CAMPAIGN URGED.

"I admire your firm political sense as revealed through your book. What a pity that all the ablest leaders of the Indian Nationalist Movement are either imprisoned or exiled, I mean, yourself and Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru ought to be liberated at all costs and a movement to this effect ought to be started in Europe and America. And in general, there is an urgent need for creating various centres for influencing public opinion in these two continents which is extremely badly informed or misled".—United Press.

## HINDUS REGRET LOSS OF LIFE

### But Sind Sabha Considers Incident Is Argument Against Separation

KARACHI, Mar. 24.

The Managing Committee of the Sind Hindu Association considered last evening firing incident of Tuesday and adopted a resolution which, while regretting the happenings on account of the loss of life, fully appreciated the action taken by the authorities to protect the person and property of the citizens.

The resolution added that the incident, with other similar ones, confirmed the Committee's view that separation of Sind was not in the best interests of the province and the Committee reiterated its request to the Authorities to reconsider the decision.

Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal, Mayor of Karachi, is the President of the Association.—A.P.

## GANG ATTACK ON POLICE

One Injured And Another Lying In Precarious Condition

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

A clash between the police and illicit importers of liquor is reported from Bhavnagar.

It appears the State has prohibited the manufacture and importation of liquor.

Getting information that liquor was imported from other places the police waylaid a gang of importers of liquor. The gang resisted the police and injured two police men, one of whom is in a precarious condition.

One mill operative has been arrested in this connection.—A.P.

## FIGHTING RABBLE OF BOURSE

### Belgian Socialists Ready To Co-operate With Govt.

(Special Cable.)

BRUSSELS, March 24.

The country is still without a Ministry, but M. Vanzceland, the Vice-Governor of the National Bank who accepted the task of forming the Cabinet says that he has made considerable progress and foreshadows the news to-morrow. M. Vanzeeland refused to make a statement on his financial policy.

M. Vandervelde addressing a Socialist meeting expressed his readiness to co-operate in the Government which would fight against the "rabble among the speculators and sharpers of the Bourse".

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PARTIES REACHED

(Special Cable).

BRUSSELS, March 24.

A National Government under M. Vanzeeland is definitely in sight. Agreement in principle has been reached between M. Vanzeeland and the representatives of Catholics, Liberal and Socialist parties but the personnel of the Cabinet is not yet discussed.

## STOP PRESS

MINISTERS AND INDIA BILL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

The Committee of Ministers continued their scrutiny of some of the remaining clauses of the Government of India Bill and such other clauses as deal with the Federal Court, the Federal Legislature, etc., and came to certain unanimous conclusions, which will in due course be communicated to proper authorities.

To prevent any misunderstanding with regard to their deliberations the Committee desire to emphasise that their attitude towards an All-India Federation remains unchanged and that their labours have been throughout directed to the examination of the clauses of the Government of India Bill in order that by suitable amendments it may be made acceptable to the States.—A.P.

## Leaders Were Consulted After Affair

## SIND M. L. C. TELLS STORY OF KARACHI TRAGEDY

## Bombay Meeting Demands Open Inquiry Into Incident

**The poignant story of the Karachi firing, when a funeral procession of 20,000 Muslims was fired upon by the Military on March 19 last, resulting in heavy casualties was narrated at a public meeting held on Sunday at Chowpatty, and resolutions were passed urging an open inquiry into the tragic incident.**

### *No Communal Question*

**Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, M.L.C., who gave a graphic description of the incident, declared that the question was not a communal one as sought to be made out in some quarters and paid tributes to the Karachi Hindus for their sympathy and help for the victims of the firing.**

### *Plea For Inquiry*

**He made an appeal to the leaders of India to constitute an un-official Board of Inquiry so that full facts regarding the incident might be brought to light.**

**The meeting was largely attended by both Hindus and Muslims of the city. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan presided.**

Explaining the object of the meeting Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan said that the least the Government could do was to order for an immediate inquiry by setting up an independent Commission. He hoped that the Government would respect the wishes of the Legislative Assembly. It was the duty of the public also to urge for such a Commission so that an open and full inquiry might be held into the conduct of those responsible for the firing.

As regards the Bombay Legislative Council the speaker criticised the attitude of the Home Member.

NO DETAILS AVAILABLE YET.

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid took exception to the fact that though it was more than five days since the incident had taken place, no official Communique was issued so far clarifying certain issues. Up to now no full version of the incident was available to the public. Even the official version given in the two central legislatures and the provincial Council varied in the figures furnished by the Home Members to the respective Houses of Legislature. The failure of the local officials at Karachi to furnish full details to the respective Home Members, the Speaker, considered as an insult added to the injury. He criticised the Government of Bombay and of India in their attempt to justify the conduct of the local authorities without full facts before them. Up to now it was not definitely known, continued the Speaker, as to how many rounds of ammunition were actually fired, how many soldiers were called upon to the scene and how many participated in the firing.

BULLET PRODUCED.

Mr. Majid produced a bullet (used in Karachi firing), from his pocket and pointed out that each bullet could do away with two or three men and there was no wonder that such severe casualties should have occurred when as many as nearly 50 ball shots were fired. In one case, a bullet cracked through the wall of a cottage, hit a man and woman and got embedded in the opposite wall in the cottage. The speaker then explained how the crisis gradually developed since the first week of March when it was originally decided that Abdul Quayum the condemned prisoner was to be hanged. On March 4 a deputation of eight Muslim Members waited on the District Magistrate and they were informed that the body after execution would be despatched to the North Western Frontier Province for disposal. Even then, the speaker alleged, the authorities made it clear to him that if they felt hampered in disposing of the dead body, they would invoke the assistance of the military. The execution was, however, postponed to another date. This, Mr. Majid considered was due to the anxiety on the part of the authorities to keep the execution as secret as possible so that all demonstration could be avoided. Moreover, it was uncertain whether the Punjab and the Frontier Provincial Governments would permit the dead body to be carried through their provinces.

A CONTRAST

Three days after the 'Id', on March 19, Abdul Qayum was executed and the body was handed over to his relatives two miles outside the city. What happened after that was known to one and all. In this connection the speaker recalled an incident in Bombay when a funeral procession was taken out to bury the remains of Babu Gennu. He contrasted the restraint exercised by the authorities then and the action of the Karachi officials. He said that no Muslim leader was ever consulted until after the firing and then it was too late, for already many had been killed and injured.

WHO GAVE THE ORDER

But who was responsible for the firing? Who gave the orders to open fire? Mr. Abdul Majid was definite in asserting that no Hindu Magistrate gave the order for firing. Upto now it was not known who gave the order, though three Honorary Magistrates, the Additional District Magistrate and the District Magistrates were present on the scene, and no official information was forthcoming even in this respect. Further the only Urdu newspaper published on behalf of the Sind Muslim League, was served with a prohibitory order banning any publication of news connected with the incident.

A SCARE DISCREDITED

The speaker declared that the incident had nothing to do with communalism as was sought to be made out in some quarters. He discredited the scare raised that were the procession allowed to go into the city, looting and arson would have resulted. As for the attitude of the Hindu community, they not only sympathised with the victims, but the Hindus donated substantially towards the relief of the victims. The Mayor of Karachi had specially co-operated with the speaker in looking to the medical needs of the wounded and the whole of the medical staff

(Continued on page 8).

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**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Tutorial Law Class Coaches** for High Court Pleaders' Examinations. For particulars write: S. Manek, M.A., LL.B., Jahangir Daji Street, Grant Road, Bombay.

**Wanted Two M. B. B. S. Lady** Doctors and 8 Nurses for New Hospital (Poona side) salaries, 200, 80, Private Practice, etc. Apply urgently before 29th, Secretary, G. L. I. C., 95, Mahendra Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (3922).

**Wanted an undergraduate teacher** for the Middle School and a trained lady teacher for the Primary School. Only experienced undergraduates and trained lady teachers need apply to Box No. 3912, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a person, who can prepare** most efficacious emplastrum for Pneumonia and Congestion. Write to Box No. 3907, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a B.E. (Civil) or a G.D.** Arch. Apply stating age, previous experience and minimum pay required with copies of testimonials if any to Box No. 3913, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted Influential Gentlemen** (Important Centres) able to sell Shares, salary Rs. 150-300 prospects. Submit references. Manager, Post Box 859 G.P.O. Bombay. (3911).

**Wanted Graduates, Under-Graduates,** Matrics, Under-Matrics, for Bank service. Apply with copies. Royal Service Bureau, Meerut. (3900).

**Wanted a trained Midwife, Pay** according to qualifications. Apply stating terms, caste, age and previous experience. S. T. Pandya, Ag. Chief Officer, Broach Borough Municipality. (9821).

**Wanted Energetic Branch Secretary,** Bombay, Surat, Nagpur, Headquarter Bombay on lucrative terms. Guarantee essential. Apply immediately Manager, Saraswat Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi. (3901).

### 27. HOTELS.

**Hotel India, Connaught Place,** New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

### 53. DENTISTS.

**Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over** six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**The Royal Homoeo & Dental Institute,** Delhi, teaches and grants Diplomas of M.B.H. & L.D.Sc., in Homoeopathy and Dentistry, respectively. Prospectus free. Guaranteed cure for Piles, Fistula and Prolapsus Ani. Literature free. (3718).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Why Despair?—Get Sound Training** and befit yourself for a brilliant billet Apply Technological Institute, Civil Engineering, Rajkot. (3923).

**Local Self-Government Service—** Next session of Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service, conducted under joint auspices of Government of Bombay and Local Self-Government Institute commences at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad from 15th April 1935. Apply for revised prospectus and admission to Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (9810)

**M.D. (Homoeo), M.D. (Bio.), Postal** Courses. Apply: Principal Madras Homoeopathic College, (Registered), Conjeeveram. (3853).

**Remember Senior Cambridge In**stitute for Ajmer Intermediate, Cambridge Senior and Punjab Matriculation. Every day counts in one's career. Join to-day Senior Cambridge Institute, opp Amin Nursery, near Congress House. (9173).

### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

**For Ten-to-Five-Hundred-Rupee** Loans, Repayable by Instalments, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3755).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED

**Applications will be now consider**ed for appointment of Agents to sell Carrons Teas throughout India on commission and salary basis. Apply stating previous experience. Carrons (India), Ltd. Post Box No. 142, Madras. (3993).

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 74. AGENCIES WANTED

**Gentleman with 47 years' experi**ence in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Sale Show Cases and Wooden** Racks for storage of Motor Accessories. Excellent opportunity for purchase at bargain price. Apply:—The Liquidator, The Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd., Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. (3921).

## Public Notices

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st April, 1935, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letters from the Commissioner—Forwarding lists of Councillors coming into office on the 1st April 1935.
2. Appointment of Mayor for the year 1935-36.
3. Appointment of twelve members of the Standing Committee.
4. Appointment of twelve members of the Improvements Committee.
5. Appointment of twelve Councillor members and four non-Councillor members of the Schools Committee.
6. Appointment of a representative of the Corporation on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee.
7. Interpellations
8. Application for gratuity from a relative of a deceased scavenger.
9. Letter from Mr. R. T. Karnik, Solicitor—Offering, on behalf of his client, Mr. Amritlal Raichand, to purchase a Municipal plot of land at Byculla.
10. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Forwarding Annual Report etc., of the Association

**Resolutions of the Standing Committee—**

11. Forwarding statements of outstanding Bills in respect of Municipal taxes, etc.
12. Regarding agreements to be entered into with the Bombay Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway for laying a sewage main through land belonging to them.
13. Regarding the recovery of an advance out of Provident Fund granted to a certain head clerk (Improvements).
14. Regarding the system of payment of interest on the C. I. T. Loans.
15. Regarding restriction of the application of the term "new entrants" to certain Municipal employees.
16. Regarding the taking over from the Port Trust of a water main situated in the Central Road at Grain Depot Mazagaon.
17. Regarding the question of reducing the rate of subscription to the Municipal Provident Fund.
18. Regarding the question of revising the grades of the salaries of the staff of the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department etc.
19. Regarding the question of the cancellation of licences of some of the stationary hand-cart hawkers, etc.
20. Statements of Budget Transfers sanctioned finally by the Standing Committee.
21. (a) Constitution of Special Commitees appointed by the Corporation under Section 38-A of the Municipal Act; (b) Notice of Motion from Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For appointing a Selection Committee to recommend the names of Councillors for appointment to respective Special Committees.
22. Reconstitution of Consultative Committees appointed by the Corporation under Section 38 of the Municipal Act.
23. (a) Appointment of Corporation's representatives on the Managing bodies of institutions to which grants are made; and (b) Notice of Motion from Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For appointing a Committee to recommend names of Councillors for appointment as representatives.

**Schools Committee's Letter—**

24. Forwarding quarterly report regarding the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

**Letters from the Commissioner—**

25. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the city.
26. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Malaria Carrier Mosquitoes
27. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

**Letters from the Municipal Secretary—**

28. Submitting a statement of undisposed of references before the Committees of the Corporation
29. Submitting a list of resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
30. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors at meetings of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee, of the Improvements Committee and of other Committees and sub-committees, etc., during the year ending 31st March 1935.

**Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—**

31. Regarding the naming of a certain road at Dadar after the late Mr. K. A. Keluskar.
32. Regarding the layout of plots near Shivaji Park, Mahim, etc.
33. Regarding draft rules for the election by the Corporation of an Ordinary Fellow to the Bombay University Senate.
34. Regarding the amendment of the rules of business so as to provide therein for motions of adjournment to discuss definite and urgent matters of importance relating to Municipal Administration.
35. Regarding amendment of the Municipal Act so as to dispense with the system of nominations by Government on the Standing Committee.
36. Regarding the question of the disqualification of members of the Statutory Committees and of Councillors for specific continued absence
37. Regarding the question of the amendment of the Municipal Act, so as to lay down definite qualifications and disqualifications for non-councillor members of the Schools Committee.
38. Regarding the question of closing the wells in the City for prevention of Malaria.
39. Regarding the question of permitting construction of new milch cattle stables in Dharavi area.
40. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.
41. Schools Committee's Letters—Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

**Notices of Motions—**

42-43. From Mr. I. S. Patel—(42) Regarding ways and means to minimise impersonation etc., at Municipal elections: and (43) For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to charge half fares to students for the use of their bus service.

44. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co. to extend the Malabar Hill-Pydhonie Bus Service to Musjid Bunder Station.

45. From Sir Jehangir B. Bomon-Behram, Kt—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co. to lay double track along the whole of the line from Museum to Sassoon Dock, etc.

46. From Mr. M. N. Talpade, seconded by Mr. Soonderdas Mararji—For expressing the Corporation's opinion against the transfer of Country Liquor Shop No. 232 from a bye-lane to Dr. Viegas Street.

A. V. SABNIS,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd March, 1935.
9833

### NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1935, at 10-45 a.m. (S. T.).

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1935
(9830)

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

Tenders for—

(1) the execution of Annual Monsoon Repairs for all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the C. I. Trust and now vested in the Municipality in Division No. I comprising A, B, C & D Wards;

(2) Do. Do. Do. in Division No. II comprising E East Ward, F Ward & Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G North Ward including Matunga Leper Asylum and Coorla Deonar;

(3) Do. Do. Do. in Division No. III comprising E West & G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G North Ward) including Bandra Slaughter Houses;

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 2nd April, 1935.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract etc. will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- for each copy of contract by the City Engineer who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500/-, (cheques will not be received in payment of deposit).

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Horniby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 23-3-1935.
(9834

## Auction Sales

### GANDHI & Co.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF MUSJID STREET AND GHOGHARI MOHOLLA.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co. Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co Attorneys for Mr. Ahmed Miya Mahomed Gaffar the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No 3680 of 1925 (Halimabai widow & another versus Ahmed Miya Mahomed Gaffar & others) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property THIS DAY Monday the 25th March 1935 at 4-30 P.M (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of quit and ground land situate at the corner of Ghoghari Moholla and Musjid street containing by admeasurement 185 Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under New No. 8035 New Survey No. 955 and Cadastral Survey No. 3439 of the Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenements standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6210 and Street Nos 55-57 and 62-70 and bounded on the East by the sweepers passage on the West by the Ghoghari Moholla, on the North by the property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3440 of the Bhuleswar Division and on the South by the Musjid Street.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Minocheher Manchershah Hiralal & Co. Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office No. 95, Esplanade Road Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

### MENESSE & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED, UNBOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, the following articles at the risk of the owners on TUESDAY the 9th April, 1935 at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Parcel Office, near Grant Road Station.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked parcels, valuables, articles of clothing, books, vessels, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

### BENNETT & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE SPECIALLY MADE-TO-ORDER FURNITURE, KNAKE'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF H. P. BALL ESQ., GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I, RLY AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 31st March, 1935 at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at B. B. & C. I. Rly's Quarters, at Carter Road, Bandra, household furniture such as dining table chairs, dumbwaiter, sideboard, dinner waggon, Drawing room and Chesterfield suites, silver show cases. Cabinets, bookcases, writing tables, Centre and side-tables, mirror and panel door almyrahs, wooden and iron bedsteads, low chairs, triple mirror Dressing tables, Dressing Chests of Drawers, wardrobes, hatstands, teapoys, wash-hand tables, glass, crockery and platedware, carpets etc.

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE SEASONED AND FIGUREWOOD DINING, DRAWING, BEDROOM AND OFFICE FURNITURE BY WIMBRIDGE, ROBERTS, AND OTHERS.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 31st March, 1935 at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Carnegy Road, New Marine Lines, furniture such as sliding dining table, sideboard, Dumbwaiter, Chairs, Cabinets, velvet lined Drawing room suites, Chesterfield suites, Persian Carpets, Singer Sewing Machine, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, Dressing Chests of Drawers Dressing Tables, Refrigerator, Cooking Stoves, oil paint and engraving pictures, rich English Crockery and Glassware, Alkinton platedware, hat-stand, teapoys etc.

The property of W. E. Sutton Esq.,

Catalogues will be published and furniture on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

# Tractors And Famine Relief In Dharwar District

## *NEED FOR CHANGE IN GOVT. POLICY.*

Mr. R. S. Hukeriker writes:—

The Navalgund taluka of the Dharwar district is in the grips of an awful famine. For the last eight years or more, the ryots have never had a good crop and this year it has utterly failed. The distress is very keen. Many villages have no water to drink. Tirlapur, for example has to bring water every day from a place nearly six miles away! The famous festival of Yamanur at which a lakh of people assembled every year has been prohibited for want of sufficient water-supply. Many ryots have sold away their cattle for want of water, or inability to purchase fodder, or for the sake of their own bellies. Many others have migrated to the neighbouring Dharwar taluka which has been fortunate this year in order to get work in the harvest. The wages have fallen immensely and now we can get a man to work the whole day for two annas and a woman for a one anna and quarter!

Yet it is this famine-ridden area that has supplied the largest amount of work for the tractors of the Karnataka Agriculture and Tractor company, or as it is known briefly the 'Katco', Hubli! Deep ploughing by a tractor has recently been advocated as a very cheap and efficient way to remove "harlali" and the Government have resolved to grant Takavi loans to the ryots if they want to have their lands tractored but not for any other purpose. If the ryot wants a loan for any other purpose, he is quietly directed to the co-operative societies. But if he merely signs a contract with the 'Katco' to have his lands tractored the company moves in the matter and gets a takavi loan of the necessary amount sanctioned. The ryot has no great faith in the tractor, in fact he prefers hand-digging. But he submits to the tractor because it is so easy to get a takvi loan for it, and quite impossible to raise it in any other way. Were he granted a loan to have his hand dug, he would never go in for a tractor!

Many persons in the Navalgund taluka whose lands are over-grown with "harlali" are desirous of having it dug out by the hand this year. The labour is now cheap and abundant; moreover, it is a great philanthropic act to provide the ryots with some work to enable them to get through the famine. I know many people who are thus actually giving a sort of famine relief to the people by having the "harlali" in their fields dug out by hand. But many more are desirous to do so if they can get the money for it a cheap rate and for a sufficiently long time. The rate of interests in the market is almost prohibitive. If the Government were to grant a takavi loan, they would most willingly go in for it and administer a sort of famine relief to the people and also have their own purpose served. But the Government does not grant Takavi loan for any purpose other than that of a tractor!

### HAND-DIGGING BEST

This year the 'Katco' has canvassed about 2,000 areas of land, in Navalgund taluka for being tractored. Three of its big tractors are working in full speed, at 18 hours a day for the last two months and a half. The charge is Rs. 18 per area and hence about Rs. 45,000 have been earned by the Company. Had this loan been granted for hand-digging, nearly 3,60,000 labourers would have been employed for a day, or 4,000 labourers would have been employed all these three months. But now the whole of the amount has gone in the pockets of a firm of machines or oil merchants and the village labourers has to starve for want of work!

Even those who advocate the tractor admit that hand digging is the best and the surest way to get rid of 'harlali'. But they argue that (1) the tractor is cheaper and quicker, when much land has to be dug out. It is often impossible to get sufficient labourers for it whereas a tractor can plough 8 acres a day and bring large tracts under cultivation. But neither of these arguments is applicable to the present condition in Navalgund taluka. Labour is cheap and all those ryots with whom I discussed the question—and they have much experience in hand-digging—said that the cost of hand-digging an acre would be about Rs. 16 at the present rate of wages, i.e. actually lower than that of the tractor. Moreover, 4,000 labourers would have been enough to do the work that the three tractors of the 'Katco' are doing. Does the Government mean that so many workers are not available in the Navalgund taluka?

Government ought to carry on a propaganda for hand-digging and by granting liberal Takavi loans to the ryots for purposes of digging the "harlali" out, administer an indirect famine relief to the people. Will the Bombay Government consider this matter and effect the necessary change in their policy?


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## AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY

### Good Progress Made In Research Work In Past Year

The following are extracts from a letter from the Director of Agriculture (Dr. W. Burns), dated 23rd August 1934,—Submitting the report on the working of the Department of Agriculture in the Presidency proper for the year 1933-34 published in the Bombay "Government Gazette":—

From the agricultural point of view the year under report proved only fair, earlier expectations of a very good year, such as would prove distinctly better than the year 1932-33, being somewhat disappointed, largely on account of the cold waves that visited the northern part of the Presidency in January.

The expenditure of the Department in the Presidency proper during the year 1933-34 was Rs. 10,83,430 as against Rs. 11,22,464 in the previous year, general economy, changes in personnel both in the Indian Agricultural Service and in the subordinate services, and abolition of certain posts in accordance with the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee, all contributing to this result.

FALL IN RECEIPTS

The receipts of the Department fell from Rs. 2,15,975 in 1932-33 to Rs. 1,81,916 (a return more or less to the level of 1931-32) in the year under report. Partial failure of the late variety of cotton crop on account of the cold spell, and the sale of fewer boring machines than in the previous year seem to have occasioned this fall; but that the level of the previous year was not, in any case, one likely to be maintained was ony to be expected as that level had been attained largely on account of disposal of dead stock of the closed institutions, obviously not an inexhaustibe source of revenue.

RESEARCH WORK

Careful attention was, as usual, paid to research work. In the year under report, the first year of regular work on a full programme under the Sugarcane Research Scheme for the Bombay Deccan, good progress was made in classifying and studying the different soil types of the canal areas, and in examining the effect of irrigation on these types.

Useful experiments were continued under the Cold Storage Research Scheme, while the report sent by the Empire Marketing Board on the four 1933 shipments of mangoes to England gave very useful guidance as to the export of mangoes from India, the main lesson to be drawn being that this is a trade the development of which, if it is to proceed on sound and remunerative lines, must await the result of the study which is being pursued at the Cold Storage Research Station at the Ganeshkhind Botanical Gardens.

GRANTS FOR 30 SCHEMES

Once again research was largely financed by substantial grants from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Central Cotton Committee, and the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund amounting to Rs. 1,88,324, Rs. 1,43,748 and Rs. 17,311, respectively. In all, nearly 30 schemes of which those commented on are but important selections, received each its share from the foregoing grants, while the Dhulia Vernacular Agricultural School also benefitted under the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund to the extent of Rs. 500. Government wish once more to record their gratitude for the generous help extended to Government and through Government to the farmers, by these institutions.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

In the sphere of agricultural education it is satisfactory to see that after the first shock of retrenchment, numbers in the Poona College of Agriculture showed a distinct increase in the year under report, rising from 45 to 60. Special provision was made for the reservation of vacancies for members of the Intermediate and Backward Classes and Muhammadans at the Poona Agricultural College.

Financial stringency prevented any additions being made to the Department on the propaganda side in the year under report but the work was well maintained by the existing staff.

Government are of opinion that the Department has continued to make the best possible use of the resources at its disposal and desire to accord their thanks to the Director and the officers working with him.

## STUDY AND FOLLOW 'QORAN

### Unifying Influence Underlies Its Preachings

### ADVICE OF JUSTICE FAIZ B. TYABJI

"Let me speak of Qoran as our Father, not merely revered, reverenced and feared but as our true friend and guide also," declared Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji delivering the inaugural address of the Islamic Society on Saturday night, at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bombay.

A large number of prominent Muslims, representative of various sects, were present at the meeting. Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rehemtulla presided. The proceedings commenced with a prayer from the Holy Qoran conducted by Mr. Kazi Amiruddin.

Mr. Kassum Ali, President of the Islamic Society, in welcoming the guests explained the objects of the Society, which was formed to establish unity among all sections and sects of the Muslim community. The noble teachings of the Prophet would make any one proud of his religion, and he appealed that they should be understood in their true spirit.

He appealed to the community to abolish the sectarian bias amongst Muslims with a view to achieve unity. Among the other objects of the Society were mentioned, the protection of the interests and the rights of Muslims by all legitimate and peaceful means and arousing enthusiasm amongst Muslims for the true understanding of Holy Islam.

Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rehemtulla paid tributes to the speaker of the evening. The Tyabjis were a noble family, he observed, and they were grateful that they had in their midst a distinguished Islamic scholar like Mr. Faiz Bandruddin Tyabji.

UNIFYING INFLUENCE OF 'QORAN.

Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji, in his inaugural address, stressed the importance of the study of the Holy 'Qoran by every member of the community. He appealed to then to realise the unifying influence which the Holy 'Qoran contained in its preachings. Every one should study, understand and follow the Holy 'Qoran, in the true spirit taught by the Prophet.

It was no doubt every one's duty to respect one's parents. It was not enough if one revered and respected the 'Qoran as one would do one's father. He urged that every one should imbibe the spirit of the teachings of 'Qoran, making it a true friend and guide. He cited verses from 'Qoran, to show how the spirit of humility of the Prophet and his realisation of the limitations of mankind were manifest in his teachings.

FOLLOW 'QORAN IN EVERY-DAY LIFE.

"If we try to understand the 'Qoran with our little minds," observed the speaker, "its message will be lost to us." He asked the audience to keep in mind that 'Qoran stood for the unity of mankind and he appealed to them to not merely worship the 'Qoran, but follow it in every-day life.

Mr. Fazal Ebrahim Rehemtulla said that the aim of the Islamic Society of unification of all sects was indeed a laudable one. It was necessary that the good aspects of life should be followed. He suggested that for a better understanding of the Islamic principles and ideals by the world at large, the Holy 'Qoran should be translated into all languages of the world

## Plague In Karwar

(From A Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Mar. 22.

The small town of Karwar has been plague-stricken during the last eight years. The local Municipality is so lethargic that there is no effective check against spreading of this disease. The Municipality gets itself empowered under section 145 to stop overcrowding but cinema and dramatic companies continue to attract big crowds at night within a few hundred yards from places where small pox and plague is raging. The Civil Surgeon gave out his opinion two months back that such crowds should not be allowed to be gathered at night. But his opinion, as also the special powers given by the Government remained dead letters in the municipal files. In addition to plague, smallpox has been spreading. The municipality, on the one hand, has been spending extra sums for engaging special staff but they are averse to consider the medical opinion for the interests of the general public. On the other hand, they moved the Commissioner for extension of the special powers, will the higher authorities consider this situation?

There was a cosmopolitan Dinner Party arranged on 18th inst. on the Tennis ground of the Mitra Samaj in the morning at when men of different religions freely mixed without caste restrictions, exhibiting thereby how caste prejudices are slowly disappearing.

## SIGNATURE ON COUNTERFOIL NOT HIS?

### Mill Worker's Evidence In "E" Ward Election Dispute

Evidence for the petitioner was concluded on Saturday, before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, in the election petition disputing the validity of the election to the Municipal Corporation of Mr S K Pupala, from the "E" Ward (Byculla).

Mr. Pupala then gave evidence.

On resuming the hearing of the petition, Balaram Balaya Darpoli was further examined.

MISS PUPALA'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Vithabai Pupala, daughter of Respondent, deposing next denied having impersonated any voter. Witness went to the polling booth to attend on her father who was suffering from blood-pressure on the day of elections.

Krishnaji Karade Battula, Assistant Shed-Superintendent of the Bombay Port Trust stated next in his evidence that he acted as Agent to Mr. S. L. Silam and was at the polling booth on the day of elections. He saw the two daughters and the daughter-in-law of the Respondent.

Witness saw voting slips in their hands, two of them having obtained those slips from one table and the third from another table. Witness said that they then proceeded to the room where the ballot-boxes were kept. Witness did not know then that they were not voters. No one was allowed inside the polling booth without a ballot-card. Witness knew Parsram, son of Respondent. He saw Parsram asking for ballot papers three or four times.

Cross-examined witness said that he knew that persons under 21 years of age were not entitled to vote. It did not strike him whether Parsram (whose age was given as 14 years) was below 21 years.

Further cross-examination was abandoned as witness almost fainted in the box. The court then adjourned for lunch.

When the Court resumed after lunch, Himatlal Uttamram Vaidya another voter, deposing stated that he was not in Bombay on the day of the elections. Witness could read and write. The counter-foil of the ballot-paper issued in his name contained a thumb impression.

"NOT HIS SIGNATURE."

Tukaram Chinappa Kodapatri, a mill-worker next said that when he went to the polling booth to exercise his vote, he was told that there was already a mark against his name in the electoral roll, indicating that the vote had already been exercised. Witnes therefore could not record his vote. Shown the counter-foil of the ballot paper, witness said that the signature on the counter foil was not his.

Parsram Shankar Pupala the next witness examined, said that he did not enter the polling booth on the day of the elections. He was looking to the motor cars and other arrangements.

MR. PUPALA IN WITNESS BOX.

The evidence on behalf of the petitioner having been concluded, (subject to reservation of evidence of experts) Mr S K Pupala, the candidate stepped into the witness-box.

Witness was a candidate from the "E" Ward to the Municipal Corporation. On the day of elections, his daughters and daughter-in-law came to the booth to attend on him as he was ill. Cross-examined witness said that he did not obtain the permission of the polling officer in charge of the booth, for allowing his relations inside the booth.

Further hearing was adjourned to-day (Monday.)

Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan, with Mr I. J. Samson appeared for the petitioner, Mr. A. S. Davar, with Mr. S B Awar and Mr Narsinha Acharya appeared for Mr S K Pupala. Mr. Clubwalla held the watching brief on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

## Electric Power House In Wadhwan

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY, Mar. 22.

The opening ceremony of the electric power house erected and owned by Messrs. Jai Mehta & Co. a Firm of Bombay, was performed by the Thakore Sahib.

The long awaited result of the "Jubilee Lottery Ticket" will be published on Sunday morning.


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|---|---|
| 1931 | $21,762,533.00 |
| 1932 | 23,000,859.00 |
| 1933 | 25,691,217.00 |

1934 $ 29,305,918.00

**TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1931 | $136,684,208.00 |
| 1932 | 137,180,619.00 |
| 1933 | 138,821,915.00 |

1934 $ 147,861,463.00

★

**INTEREST EARNED IN 1934 5.79%**

**TOTAL ASSETS**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1931 | $16,654,077.94 |
| 1932 | 17,892,630.94 |
| 1933 | 18,893,081.00 |

1934 $21,084,899.00

**CAPITAL SURPLUS and DIVIDEND FUNDS.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 1931 | $738,656.17 |
| 1932 | 992,181.44 |
| 1933 | 1,133,107.00 |

1934 $1,370,934.00

AN AUTHORITATIVE OPINION

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*Extract from Stone and Cox Life Insurance Tables, Canadian Edition, 1934-35 page 97*

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# CHARLTON'S LEAD IN SOUTHERN SECTION

## Play Excellent Football Scoring 2 Goals In 7 Mts.

### ARSENAL LOSE GROUND IN CHAMPIONSHIP STRUGGLE

LONDON, March 23.

Arsenal to-day lost ground in the championship struggle, unable to overcome aggressive Grimsby despite the latter being one man short throughout the second half, Kelly being injured.

Attendance numbered 35,000. Arsenal without Copping and James were impressive and methodical in the first half in treacherous wet conditions. Davidson's bewildering cleverness kept the attack going. Bastin forced a corner in the twenty-fifth minute from which Drake netted while Grimsby were appealing for off-side. Thus at the interval, Arsenal led one/nil. Grimsby in the second half played up strongly and Glover equalised in the fourteenth minute whereafter goals survived numerous attacks. Defence was hard-pressed but held out.

GROUND WATERLOGGED

The Sunderland-Manchester City match was postponed owing to waterlogged ground, teams remaining second and third respectively in the First Division.

Tottenham faced with relegation went down after a scoreless first half. Coleman netted for Middlesbrough in the sixth minute after resumption. Stuart missed penalty for Middlesbrough. Birkett who was recently transferred from Arsenal increased in the twenty-fifth minute. There was a hectic finish to the match: Hunt netted for Tottenham but Birkett put the Home team ahead in the last five minutes.

Hetherington, Preston's winger, broke his leg in the first half of keen Lancashire duel in which Pryde with a freekick netted a winner before the interval.

FULHAM'S BRILLIANT PLAY.

Bolton gave impressive display but Fulham were brilliant and administered a setback to Bolton's promotion hopes, owing to the closeness of Brentford and West Ham. Walton netted for Bolton in the thirty-eighth minute, Ball glancing from the defender. Hammond equalised. Perry with a grand solo effort put on the winning goal.

On resumption, Fulham took advantage of wind. Both combined cleverly and the game was quite fast, defences excelling.

Brentford were decidedly superior all round against Oldham who are the bottomdogs in partnership with Notts County in the second division. Holliday scored for Brentford before changeover.

In the latter half Holliday increased, but Oldham responded a minute later through Agar.

S. SECTION LEADERSHIP.

Charlton are running away with the Southern Section leadership. They pleaded excellent football scoring two goals in seven minutes through Hobbis and Harris. Bristol became aggressive and Harston reduced in the twentieth minute. Charlton goal keeper saved penalty whereafter Allen put Charlton further ahead.

Thus at the interval the visitors led three/one. Boulter increased on resumption.

Southend displayed amazing brilliance against Newport who slithered helplessly in mud. Fryer opened account in the first half. After the interval, Fryer twice and Stevens twice completed tally.

Doncaster, likely challengers to Tranmere for Northern section championship, were deservedly beaten in an exciting and very even contest. Doncaster led through Turner in the twenty-fourth minute. Clenshaw equalised after a minute and a spirited game ensued. Rowbotham put on the winner.

HAT-TRICKS GALORE

The following players performed hat-tricks to-day: Jones for Birmingham, Dent Notts Forest, Tait Reading, Oakes Aldershot, and Alsop Walsall.

### *Scottish League*

#### *Goal Scorers*

LONDON, March 23.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of the Scottish League:—

Albion: Gilmour, Connor (Twice), Donnelly. Hamilton: Gilmour. Ayr: Mccall. Clyde: Smith (from penalty). Aberdeen: Adam. St. Mirren: Knox, Mckenzie. Dunfermline: Mcrown, Thompson. Falkirk: Walker. Hearts: Macculoch, Mckenzie, Walker (Twice one from penalty). Queen of South: Mcleod (Twice) Motherwell: Macfadyen (Twice), Stevenson. Airdrieonians: Mcallister (Twice one from penalty). Partick: Bain, Hastie, Mclennan, Hibernians: Black. St. Johnstone: Ferguson, Beattie.—Reuter's Special.

### *RUGBY UNION MATCHES*

LONDON, March 23.

The following are results of principal matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

The Army 3, Royal Air Force 6 (at Twickenham);
Bistol 5, Aldershot Services 5;
Birkenhead Park 24, Old Millhillians 6;
Bristol 5, Aldershot Service 5;
Cardiff 17, Blackheath 0;
Coventry 11, Torquay Athletic 0;
Gloucester 32, Leicester 0;
Headingley 15, West of Scotland 14;
London Scottish 5, Harlequins 15;
London Welsh 5, Northampton 7;
O. M. T. 9, Old Cranheighang 3;
Portsmouth Services 0, Richmond 11;
Llanelly 0, Neath 3;
Pontypool 9, Oxford University 3;
Glasgow Academicals 11, Hawick 3;
Heriotonians 0, Stewartonians 17;
Plymouth 19, Weston-super-Mare 0.—Reuter's Special.

### *RUGBY NORTHERN UNION MATCHES*

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 23.

The following are results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union Rules today:—

Batley 9, Wakefield 11;
Bradford 18, Leigh 0;
Bramley 6, Hunslet 19;
Featherstone 2, Broughton 11;
Huddersfield 25, Keighley 8;
Hull Kingston Rovers 12, Dewsbury 6;
Leeds 35, Hull 3;
Liverpool 20, Castleford 3;
Rochdale 10, Barrow 0, (abandoned after 70 minutes);
Salford 9, St. Helens 5;
St. Helens Recreation 10, Halifax 5;
Warrington v. Wigan (unplayed).
Widness 6, Swinton 11;
York 18, Oldham 11.

### *Billiards Closing Scores*

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 23.

The following are the closing scores in Billiards at Thurstons Hall:—

Davis 11526. Smith 8502.

### *LINDY LOO ANNEXES KADIR CUP*

NEW DELHI, March 23.

A telephone message from Meerut states that the Kadir Cup has won by the Hon. J. Hamilton Russell's Lindy Loo. The runner up was A. M. Teacher's Gunmaster. Other results were:

Heavyyeight Hog Hunters Cup: Whitfield's Milk Punch 1; Captain Harvey's Battler 2; Norman's Khazipur 3.

Heavyweight Hog Hunters Cup, resulted in a dead heat between Captain Harvey's Spider and Capt. Atherton's Refugee. Longden's Red Cherry was second.—A.P.

### ENGLAND WINS AGAIN

#### International Cross Championship

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, March 23.

England with 30 points won for the sixth successive year the International Cross Championship at the Auteuil race-course; Scotland second with 84 points, France third with 102, Wales fourth 187; Ireland seventh and last 253.

Individual winner Holden (England) repeated his last year's success, time 2,872 and one-fifth second for nine and quarter miles.

### *Lawn Tennis Championship*

LONDON, March 23.

In the covered courts lawn tennis championship at Queen's Club, Daniel Prenn beat Spence.—Reuter.

## LEAGUE FOOTBALL

### Arsenal Draw With Grimsby

LONDON, March 23

The following are results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 1 Grimsby 1.
Birmingham 3 Derby 2.
Blackpool 3 Port Vale 1.
Leeds 1 Wolverhampton 1
Liverpool 3 Huddersfield 2.
Manchester City vs. Sunderland (Postponed).
Middlesbrough 3 Tottenham 1.
Portsmouth 5 Everton 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 2 Aston Villa 1.
Stoke 3 Liecester nil.
West Bromwich 2 Chelsea 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 3 Port Valve 1.
Bradford 3 Southampton 1.
Brentford 2 Oldham 1.
Bury nil Manchester United 1.
Fulham 2 Bolton 1.
Hull nil Swansea 1.
Newcastle 4 Sheffield United 1
Norwich 6 Bradford City 1.
Nottingham Forest 5 Burnley nil
Plymouth 4 Notts County nil.
West Ham 4 Barnsley 3.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bournemouth 1 Brighton nil.
Bristol City 1 Charlton 4.
Clapton Orient 3 Torquay 1.
Coventry 4 Queens Park Rangers 1.
Exeter 2 Bristol Rovers 2.
Gillingham 2 Swindon nil.
Millwall 3 Crystal Palace 2.
Newport nil Southend 5.
Northampton 3 Cardiff nil.
Reading five Aldershot 4.
Watford 2 Luton 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Barrow 2 Doncaster 1.
Carlisle 2 Hartlepools 2.
Chesterfield 1 Chester 2.
Halifax 2 Darlington 1.
Lincoln 3 Stockport nil.
Mansfield 2 Southport 3.
Rotherham 4 York 1.
Rochdale 3 Crewe nil.
Tranmere 2 Gateshead 2.
Walsall 5 New Brighton 1.
Wrexham 2 Accrington 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division).

Albion 4 Hamilton 1.
Ayr 1 Celtic nil.
Clyde 1 Aberdeen 1.
Dundee nil St. Mirren 2.
Dunfermline 2 Falkirk 1.
Hearts 4 Queen of South 2.
Motherwell 3 Airdrieonians 2.
Partick Thistle 3 Hibernians 1.
Queens Park vs. Kilmarnock (unplayed)
St. Johnstone 2 Rangers nil.—Reuter's Special.

### *BOMBAY CITY CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP*

#### *5th Annual Tournament Opens On April 8.*

The Bombay Central Chess Association will hold their fifth Annual Chess Tournament commencing on Monday (8th April 1935). The premier tourney for which an entrance fee of Rs. 5/ has been fixed will be for the championship of the City of Bombay. Players from other centres are welcome. The winner will be awarded a prize of Rs. 50/.

There will be three other divisions viz. A. B. and C. with the entrance fees of Rs. 3-, Rs. 2/ and Re. 1/ respectively. There will be different suitable prizes for all divisions. The tournament will be held in the Union Bank premises after 5-30 p.m. daily. Further information will be available from the Hon. Secretary, The Bombay Central Chess Association, Union Bank Building 2nd floor, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

The entries with the mention of division may be registered with him either personally between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. on week days or by correspondence upto 31st March 1935 which will be the last date for entries. The value of all the prizes will be raised if additional funds are collected.

### *CASH SECURITY & HOME DETENTION*

#### *Bibhuti Guha's Father Turns Down Release Conditions*

DINAJPORE, Mar. 24.

It is reported that an offer was made to Sjt. Kalinath Guha of this town that if he would furnish a cash security his son Bibhuti Guha who is now detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act in a Detention Camp would be interned at home. This youngman has been in detention for about 5 years.

The father, however, pleaded inability to furnish any cash security.—United Press.

## MEDICAL EDUCATION

### Consideration Of Question Of Curriculum

### MEDICAL COUNCIL MEETS ON MARCH ... 25 And 26

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

A meeting of the Medical Council of India has been called on the 25th and 26th March, at New Delhi, and the agenda includes the election of Vice-President and the Executive Committee from among the members of the Council.

These are elected annually, the President (in the first instance) having been nominated for four years.

There is also the question of the recognition of University of Patna, which has been the subject of inspection and report by the Executive Committee.

The most important item will be the question of curriculum relating to University medical education in India and consideration of the draft recommendations on professional examinations, as modified by the Executive Committee. These, it will be recognised, have a direct bearing on the future of medical education, and are of the greatest interest to all Indian medical men.

It is understood that among those who will attend the meeting are Dr. B. C. Roy, and Dr. K. S. Roy from Calcutta, Dr. P. K. De from Burma, Dr. Tirmurti from Madras, Capt. P. B. Mukherjee and Dr. Banerjee from Patna, Dr. Vyas and Dr. Pandya from Lucknow, Dr. J. C. Das from Assam, Col. Kukday from Nagpur and Dr. Erulkar from Bombay.—United Press.

## ARTS OF CHIVALRY

### Bombay Displayers On All-India Tour

Amidst loud cheers a party of Muslim cyclists consisting of six members started from Bombay on October 26, 1934 with a view to visit capital cities and places of historic importance in India and at the same time to infuse the spirit of appreciation in the people by the display of the much honoured art of Indian chivalry, viz., "Benwat" (the art of self-defence) and various other warfare tactics in which Ustad Abdool Haq and Secretary Mahomed Khurshid Ali Khan are proficient.

A record of about five months' itinerary shows that the party so far have been able to cover a distance of about 2,500 miles only, owing to repeated requests by the people for the display of numerous performances in various localities. Among the places they have visited so far the most important are Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur, Hyderabad, Deccan, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Kampty and Bhopal, Pathari and Mohamed Garh States where they were accorded warm reception, entertained hospitably and performances were arranged in their honour. As a mark of appreciation and in recognition of their valorous display, several medals were awarded by the notables as well as on behalf of various societies and associations to the Ustad and the Secretary.

## *CAN NATION FORGET HIM ?*

### *Vidyarthi Who Sacrificed His Life At Altar Of Communal Unity*

The Secretary of the Vidyarthi Memorial Committee, Cawnpore wires:

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Joint Secretary, Ganesh Shanker Memorial Committee and several prominent Congress leaders of U. P. have issued the following appeal exhorting the public to observe the fourth anniversary of late Ganeshshanker Vidyarthi on March 29.

The appeal says: "Have we forgotton him,—the man, good and true, who offered the supreme sacrifice of his life at a altar of communal unity. The nation cannot afford to forget him. We have great faith in the sense of gratitude of our countrymen who, we hope, shall ever keep green the memory of one whose death is a symbol of the religion of humanity.

We can pay our homage to the great departed by holding meetings collecting subscription for the Ganeshankar Memorial Committee. We call upon the District and Town Congress Committees and other public organizations to make preparations for the celebration of the fourth anniversary and collection of funds for his memorial. Funds collected should be sent to Mr. Shriprakash, Treasurer, Ganeshshankar Memorial Sewashram, Benares.

## *I. G. N. P. WORKERS ON STRIKE*

### *Want Their Demands Fulfilled Before Resumption*

(From A Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

On the 19th instant, I. G. N. & R. workers went on strike on demand of the restoration of the cut wages and bonus, stopping of the system of taking interest, "parboni," "Hisabana" and other sorts of gratifications by some of the contractor mistries from the workers who only get daily wages of from annas four to annas ten. The workers claim the whole wage paid by the Company.

At a meeting held they demanded that unless and until their demands were satisfied they would not go on with work. Among their demands, they wanted arrangement for good drinking water tiffin room, freedom of press, association, and the release of the working class and peasant leaders, also.

TWO THOUSAND WORKERS ON STRIKE.

On Thursday (21st instant) about two thousand workers of the I. G. N. & R. Workshop, Motiabrooz, were still on strike. They held a meeting at Karbala Maidan that morning, and condemned the action of police in trying to arrest leaders at a meeting held at Rajarhat. The workers appealed to all the workers of the said workshop not to join work unless and until their demands were fulfilled.

# Mody's Solicitude For Workers' Welfare

## Plea For Exploring Possibilities Of Co-ordination Between Industries & Labour Legislations

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Plea for exploring the possibilities of some form of co-ordination in legislations concerning industries and labour in the Provinces and Central Government and Indian States was made by Mr. H. P. Mody presiding at the second annual general meeting yesterday of the Employers' Federation of India.

At the outset Mr. Mody referred to the important part played by the Federation in the economic life of the country by devoting more and more attention to industrial and economic questions and hoped the organisation would make substantial contributions to the discussion of such problems. They were passing, he said through a period of intensive labour legislation calculated to effect far-reaching changes in the conditions of labour, the result aimed at being to give better facilities to workers to develop what might be termed the human side of existence and to attain a higher degree of efficiency and better standard of life. Their Federation had adopted a helpful attitude towards these measures but they hoped that with the improvement in the standard of the life of workers, their efficiency would be increased and burden imposed on industry would be substantially reduced. He said, he pointed out last year, how industries in British India were bound to suffer because the same advanced standards of legislation were not enforceable in the Indian States. The Federation hoped for a speedy and definite action but the wider question had now to be raised on account of proposals in the Bill before parliament with regard to the enactment and administration of labour legislation. These, continued Mr. Mody, would appear to make possible even worse disparities than those which existed now as, not only will States be free to retain their present freedom from Central Legislation, but even provinces will be freed in a great measure from the control now exercised over their labour legislation and its administration.

PROVINCES AND STATES

It was feared that as a result of the proposals in the Bill not only would the States be able to enjoy their present immunity from any industrial legislation that was made applicable to British India, but provinces also would be left free to a large extent to enact their own legislation so that it would be possible for industries in one province to be subjected to Legislative handicaps which did not exist in other provinces.

Moreover, under the reforms proposals the development of industries was not a federal subject unless any particular industry was so declared

"It is easy to foresee", said Mr. Mody, "that enthusiastic social reformers in the provinces will be eager to introduce measures intended to ameliorate the conditions of workers but which in practice might heavily penalise industries, particularly, in those parts of the country where industrialists might not be having sufficient influence over the trend of legislation whereas a wholly different set of conditions might prevail in other parts of the country. It is also possible that some provinces in their anxiety for rapid industrialisation might deliberately retard the pace of industrial legislation. As a result of these forces considerable inequalities might come to exist as between one unit of Indian Federation and another. I would therefore urge the Government and industrialists to explore at an early stage the possibilities of some form of co-ordination."

OVERHAUL TARIFFS

Turning to the impost of Tariffs Mr. Mody said, India's revenue Tariffs have been built in a haphazard manner and there was a general agreement for their overhaul but warned Government against any drastic or sudden alteration which might throw out of gear the economy of a large number of industries supplying chiefly articles most in use by people. In overhauling the Tariffs, Mr. Mody urged, proper regard being paid to the position of small manufacturers who might otherwise have to approach Government for measures of protection or more direct forms of State assistance.

Mr. Mody did not regard the industrial outlook in the country as very reassuring. He could not but see in the economic and other disorders of the world, while they lasted a threat to the industrial development of the country.

TOWARDS INDUSTRIALISATION

Concluding Mr. Mody said, the activities of the organisation like theirs must always be directed towards ensuring that voice of inwards ensuring that voice of inhearing and that neither in the field of legislation nor in any other, is anything done to hamper that progress towards industrialisation which alone can secure for India her proper place in the economic world.

Accounts for the last year were adopted.

The following organisations were represented at the meeting: The Indian Tea Association, Indian Jute Mills' Association, Millowners' Association, Bombay, United Planters' Association of Southern India, Indian Mining Association, Indian Engineering Association, Employers' Federation of Southern India, Indian Metallurgical Association, Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association, Bengal Industries Association, Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distribution Company of India, and Titaghur Paper Mills Company.


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It removes all complaints of nervous debility and make the odour of love complete. Literature on demand.

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Stimulates the action of Bowels itself and frees the patient even with small Doses.

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Pancreas hormone gland preparation for the treatment of DIABETES, stops sugar excretion within 1-3 days and develops a potent effect in the Body. No effect on heart.

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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Falgun Vad 5, 1991.
Muslim: Jilhej 19, 1353.
Parsi: Meher 20, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
High Tide: 2-18, 15-19.
Low Tide: 8-29, 20-50.
Legislative Council 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 26

All-India Insurance Companies Conference, C. J. Hall, 12 noon.

THURSDAY, March 28

Children's Aid Society: Annual meeting in the Durbar Hall of the Town Hall at 6 p.m. H. E. the Governor will preside and Lady Brabourne will be present.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

**REQUIEM HIGH MASS**

Saturday the 30th being the Month's Mind of the late Joana Domingas, wife of Mr. Basil Francis Gomes, there will be a Requiem High Mass for the repose of her soul, at St. Blaze's Church, Amboli, at 6-45 a.m.

Friends and relatives take this only intimation.

**NOTICE TO JURYMEN**

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

Mr. Basil Francis Gomes wishes to thank Rev. Fathers, relatives and friends for their messages of sympathy on the death of his wife and requests them to kindly accept this as the only acknowledgment.


THE CAPITOL
DAILY, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
VARIETY & PICTURES!
ON THE STAGE
THE WORLD-TOURING
RUSSIAN ADAGIO DANCERS

THE OLYMPIC DUET
DOROTHY DUEGOFF
in
Thrilling Acrobatic Turns including
"LEAP OF DEATH"
ON THE SCREEN
KAY FRANCIS
in
"MARY STEVENS, M.D."
The Private Life Of A Lady Doctor!

THE REGAL
To-day & To-morrow Only
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to School Parties at the 4 O'clock Matinees.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal.
Selections of Indian Music. (Marathi Records.)
1 p.m. Available Market Rates.
European Lunch Time Music. The New Light Symphony Orchestra. With Stuart Robertson,—Bass Baritone. (H.M.V.)
Orchestra: Overture 'Zampa', Herold.
(a) 'Intermezzo', Coleridge-Taylor.
(b) 'Prelude', Haydn Wood.
Stuart Robertson: (a) 'The Fiddler', Martin.
(b) 'Come to the Fair', Martin.
Orchestra: Suite 'Four Ways', Coates.
(a) Northward, (b) Southward.
(c) Eastward, (d) Westward.
Stuart Robertson: (a) 'Bobbie Shaftoe', Traditional.
(b) 'A Farmer's Boy', Traditional.
Orchestra: 'Selection 'A Life on the Ocean', Binding.
'The Parade of the Tin Soldiers', Jessel.
2 p.m. Close Down.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme. Forty-five Minutes with Columbia Stars.
(1) Master Ranchod (Chapla) and Raghavji.
(2) Jagjivandas and Party.
(3) Master Monan (Junior).
(4) Inayat Hussein (Palanpur)
(5) Miss Sudha Divanji (Garbha Party).
(6) Ahmedabad Comic Party.
6-15 p.m. Indian Ladies' Hour: Talk on 'The Freedom of Women'. By Miss Leela Nimbkar, B.A.
6-45 p.m. Light Music: Bai Sonibai Mulgaokar.
7-45 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Gita Pravachana: By Pundit Laxmanrao Oghle.
8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Time Signal: Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. The s.s. "California" Trio.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor.
Close Down

### Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel.
8-30 p.m. Nightmare Series. A Story by H. de Vere Stacpoole. Told by the Author.
8-45 p.m. Selections from Opera. The B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg.
9-30 p.m. Sonata Recital: Frederick Grinke (violin), Dorothy Manley (Pianoforte). Sonata No. 2 in D (Arnold Bax).
10 p.m. The News and Sports Results.
10-20 p.m. The Thornley Colliery Silver Prize Band, conducted by H. Kitto.
10-45 p.m. Dance Music.
11-15 p.m. Close down.

**GIRGAON DT. C. C.**

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaon District Congress Committee will be held at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday (26th instant) at the Committee's Office.

**BOMBAY PROVINCIAL HOCKEY ASSOCIATION, LTD.**

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Association will be held in the Parsi Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Marine Lines on Friday (29th instant) at 6-45 p.m.

**ARYA SAMAJ, MANDVI**

Pundit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a public lecture at the Arya Samaj, Mandir, Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road, on "New Life" to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m.

**BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION**

A public lecture will be given by Mr Ardeshir N Bilimoria, Editor, "The Cherag" of Navsari, in Gujrati, at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, today (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Thought, Power and its Effects", followed by music.

**SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE.**

Under the auspices of the above Society, Mr. R. E. Kumana, Assistant Manager, the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will deliver a lecture on "General Average" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday (27th instant), at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, when Capt. S. E. C. White, Lloyd's Agent, will preside.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Forbidden Territory" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—Variety and Picture "Mary Stevens, M.D." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"College Phythm" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Missar-ka-Khajana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Yasmin" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Neela" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"The Thin Man". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Tailspin Tommy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

**INDIAN INSURANCE CO. CONFERENCE**

The third session of the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference will be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 noon (S.T.) when Sir Chimanlal H. Setalwad will preside.

**RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA**

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Jamshed Cowasji Katrak will speak on "The Lofty Teachings of the Gathas".

**GATHA SOCIETY**

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held on Tuesday (26th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will fully explain the important words and matters contained in Staom Kardesh.

**STUDENTS' SPORTS**

From the Bombay Branch of the Women's Indian Association, there will be sports and amusements from the students of the Free Training Classes of the Women's Indian Association at the Fort. It will be at the Theosophical Hall, near French Bridge, on Friday (29th instant) at 4-45 p.m.

Lady Kikabhoy Premchand will preside and distribute the prizes. All women are invited to attend it.

**SHRIMAD BHAGWAT SAPTAH PARAYAN SAMARAMBH**

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala the Bhagwat Saptah Parayan ceremony will be observed in memory of the late Vaidya Kavi Durlabh Sham Dhruv by his sons at Vile Parle, Park Road, from 25th instant to 31st instant.

The Purna Huti ceremony will be performed on 31st instant (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.). The proceeds of Saptah will go to the funds of Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala.

For 7 days "Hari-kirtan" lectures, 'bhojan' and 'kirtan' will take place from 9 to 11 p.m.

**ALL-INDIA HEREDITARY AYURVEDIC DOCTORS' LEAGUE**

A Guntur Correspondent writes:—

"The general body meeting of the All-India Hereditary Ayurvedic Doctors League will be held at the Sree Krishna Theosophical Lodge, Guntur, on Sunday (31st instant) at 2 p.m.

The agenda of the meeting is as under:— (1) Formation of academy and conducting Ayurvedic examinations; (2) Election of the joint secretary in place of Mr. A. Subbarao who resigned his post recently, and (3) Modification and change of memorandum laws and bye-laws of the Association.

### Cycle Races At Matunga

**SPECIAL RACE FOR WINNERS.**

Under the auspices of Matunga Vyayam Shala, fast cycling races will be held on Sunday (28th April) at Dadar, Matunga plots (G. I. P.) at 6 a.m.

The first race will be of ten miles for the winners only, i.e., those who have won the first, second and third prizes in any of the open races held between January 1, to February 28 1935.

The second race will be of for one mile for girls only, and the third race will be for ten miles, open for others than the winners mentioned above.

Entry will be closed on April 20. The entrance fees are: Rs. 3 Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively. Races are open to Amateurs only. Prizes will be awarded to the winners according to the entries. Those who want to participate in these races should apply to: Jt. Hon. Secretary, Matunga Vyayam Shala, Laxminarayan Lane, Matunga, (G.I.P.).

## "A DISTINGUISHED WORKER"

### Tribute To Retiring Asst. Commissioner, Mr. Sharpe, Of S. J. A. Brigade

An address was read on Sunday morning on the occasion of the General Parade of Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas held at the Elphinstone High School, to wish "bon voyage" to the retiring Assistant Commissioner, No. 3 District, Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe.

At the outset, reception of Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, by District Surgeon, Capt. F. N. Kapadia, and the Offg. District Superintendent Mr. D. F. Panthaki and Dr. R. V. Clayton, Honorary Secretary, Bombay Provincial Centre, St. John Ambulance Association, took place. Then the inspection of the Bombay Corps took place, after which an address by the Offg. District Superintendent Mr. D. F. Panthaki was read.

In the course of the address, Mr. Panthaki said:—

As the Offg. District Superintendent of No. 3 District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, it is my happy privilege and great pleasure to extend, on behalf of No. 3 District, our warm welcome to Our Asst. Commissioner Mr. Sharpe, on the occasion of our General Parade to-day. As you are all aware, Mr. Sharpe is leaving Bombay in a couple of days on a long leave preparatory to his retirement and on behalf of this District I take this opportunity of wishing him and Mrs. Sharpe bon voyage. We meet here to-day with mixed feelings of regret and joy. Regret, because of the circumstances that have forced him to sever his connection with the District Joy, because of his recent assurance at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association held at Government House, that he would continue to do all he can to further the interests of the St. John Ambulance movement even in his retirement. This is a practical proof of his keen interest in the work of the venerable order of St. John.

Although, the tenure of Mr. Sharpe's office as Asst. Commissioner is cut short by his retirement we must acknowledge with grateful appreciation the constant personal attention he gave to important scheme for closer co-operation between the St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade and the Indian Red Cross Society, Voluntary Aid Detachment training for members of the Nursing Divisions and the proposed arrangements for the All-India Ambulance Competitions to be held for the first time in Bombay early next year. It is unfortunate that the schemes he had contemplated for expansion of the activities of the District such as Road Ambulance Service, provision of one or more motor ambulances for the city, etc., should lose their sponsor at a time when there is much to be done.

I may be pardoned if I echo a personal note. As Offg. District Superintendent I had many an occasion to meet him, when I was very much impressed with his courtesy, simplicity of manners and considered opinion. Mr. Sharpe looked at things in their true prospective with an unbiased mind and was ever ready to help the Units under this District with constructive suggestions whenever his advice and guidance were sought.

"A DISTINGUISHED WORKER"

Though Mr. Sharpe's tenure of office as Asst. Commissioner is short owing to unforseen circumstances, the spirit of self-sacrifice is at once seen innate in him, as is observed from his long connection with number of charitable and philanthropic institutions for the public welfare, where he was "not only an active member but a distinguished worker" as very aptly remarked by His Excellency the Governor, the other day. His retirement is a real loss not only to this District but to the city in general.

On behalf of the District, on the eve of his retirement, I wish him and Mrs. Sharpe long life, happiness and prosperity and we hope that even in his retirement he will ever watch the progress of the District and help us by his advice and guidance whenever occasion arises.

Mr. Sharpe then made a suitable reply, after which unveiling of portraits by Mr. Sharpe at Lady Willingdon Building of late Major George Lund, V.D., and late Dr. Kawasji Edalji Dadachasji, two of the founders of the Parsi Ambulance Division, took place.

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents)*

### *Cinema Posters*

The persons who are most directly concerned with the cinema posters and their display, in prominent places are the producers and exhibitors. Regarding the Indian Cinematograph Act Amendment Bill, an objection has been raised by Mr. Jadhav, president of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay, on the ground that the film producers and the exhibitors were not consulted before the bill was introduced in the Council of State, for a more rigid control of pictorial posters. The Government have consulted several welfare associations and the Y. M. C. A., the National Council of Women in India and similar bodies.

Display of obscene posters is certainly objectionable. But if one goes so far as to introduce the mentality of a "Decency League" it would be nothing short of ridiculous. The certification of these posters involves fees which may have to be collected for a recognition that the poster is safe and harmless. The producers will be taxed direct. Such legislation, it is contended, is needless, as the Police Commissioner possesses inherent powers to deal with all obscene advertisements.

### *Consult Film Producers*

Leaving that aside, the Government have stated that they have elicited opinion from the Bengal Welfare Association, the National Christian Council, the Society for Protection of Children in India, the National Council of Women in India and Y. M. C. A., of Madras.

These associations and institutions, whatever may be their utility, hardly represent public opinion in India. Even if they do to some extent, their position does not permit them to advise any definite legislation beyond suggesting that there should be a check on all obscene posters. Now, who will oppose such a legitimate demand? And is there a need for consulting any one for his or her views on the subject? On the question as to how the check should be imposed, these bodies are as incompetent to give their opinion as a man in the street. Here technical issues arise and it is to be deplored that the Government have not consulted the film producers in this respect.

## *DEAD BODY IN HOTEL LAVATORY*

### *Major's Letter Shows Suicide Intention*

Major A Raynor, a retired officer of the I.A.O.C., aged 55 years, who had recently arrived in Bombay by s.s. "Rajputana" from Hong-kong and had taken up his residence in a room at the Ballard Pier Hotel since March 9, was found dead in the lavatory of the hotel early on Sunday morning.

A scavenger who had gone into the lavatory early in the morning for the purpose of cleaning it, noticed the body of the European and informed the hotel people about it, who on going to the spot found blood on the floor and a revolver by the side of the deceased. The Yellow Gate police were immediately informed. The body of the deceased was taken charge of by the police in the presence of panchas and sent to the morgue.

From two closed envelopes left by the deceased, it appears that he intented to commit suicide as he was becoming blind due to trouble in the eyes.

## *OFFICIAL & PERSONAL*

The Governor of Bombay received H. H. The Raja of Sawantwadi at Government House on Saturday.

Mr and Mrs. W. R. S. Sharpe lunched at Government House on Saturday.

### Bai Menkabai's Concert

Bai Menkabai Belgaokar entertained a large gathering with her music at Luxmi Baug on Saturday night.

The Concert was arranged under the auspices of the National Acadamy of Music.

**MAHOMED ALI TRUST UNION WANTS INQUIRY INTO KARACHI FIRING.**

A condolence meeting of the Mohamedali Literary Trust and Union was held on Friday evening at Patka Manzil, Bhindi Bazaar, when Prof. Nami Sandilvi was in the chair. Prof. Nami and Messrs Syed Fariduddin, Syed Atiqul Rahman Wasti, Jamal Sabri and Ghulam Mohiuddin spoke, and resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing the Union's sense of profound regret at the firing at Karachi. This meeting of the Mohamedali Literary Trust congratulating Maulana Khalid Gauba, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai and Sir Cowasji Jehangir on their "Islamic and national services"; and requesting the Government of India to appoint an independent Inquiry Committee to investigate into the Karachi Firing and awarding compensation to the sufferers: condemning the "attitude adopted by Messrs Allahbaksh Tiwana, Major Ahmad Nawaz and Captain Mohamad, in siding the Government and voting against the unanimous demand of the majority in the Legislature and placing on record the sad demise of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani."

## *LOVE AFFAIR LEADS TO JAIL*

### *Magistrate On Youth's "Immoral" Intention*

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Mar. 23.

On his own plea of guilty that having fallen in love with a girl he had trespassed upon the railway premises in the disguise of a fireman in order to elope with her, Michael John, a Christian Youth, was convicted by the Kalyan Resident Magistrate on a charge under the Bombay District Police Act and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

In passing the maximum sentence the Magistrate remarked that a deterrent punishment was called for in view of the "immoral" intention of the accused.

## *JAPANESE FINED FOR NOT REPORTING ACCIDENT*

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, Mar. 23.

Mr. S. Tagawa, a Japanese employee of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha, Bombay, was convicted to-day by the Resident Magistrate at Kurla on a charge of having failed to give intimation to the police of the motor accident which occurred while the accused was driving his car between Mulund and Bhandup in the morning of December 25 last. The accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, which was immediately paid.

## *15 STRIPES FOR STEALING CHARCOAL*

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, Mar. 23.

Fifteen stripes were ordered to be inflicted by the Resident Magistrate at Kalyan on Babu Dagdu, who was convicted on his own admission of having stolen charcoal from the railway yard on March 18 last.

This was his second offence within a fortnight of the first, wherein he was alleged to have attempted to steal match-boxes from the Ambernath goods yard resulting in his conviction and sentence of seven stripes.

### Passenger Relieved Of Jewellery

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Mar. 24.

The story of how a passenger was relieved of his hand bag, containing jewellery worth about Rs. 800, between Ghatkopar and Thana yesterday after 7 p.m. was told to the police officer of the G. I. P. Railway by Sundar Patkar, a resident of Thana.

The police inquiry is in progress.

### *A Variety Magical Performance*

The Society of Indian Magicians presented a variety magical performance in the St. Joseph's Foundling Home Hall, on Sunday morning.

The performance was organised in aid of the St. Anne's Parochial Free School.

SHE'S GOT RHYTHM!
College Rhythm! ... Sweeping the country in a musical wonder show of collegiate guys and campus cuties!
COLLEGE RHYTHM
JOE PENNER
LANNY ROSS
JACK OAKIE
HELEN MACK
LYDA ROBERTI
MARY BRIAN
Four New Songs by Gordon & Revel
Listen for "Sweet As You Are"

PATHE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK!
Only Five Days More Now!
"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"
The Glorious Entertainment
DAILY: 6-30 & 10 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY!
COLOUR—GAIETY—ROMANCE!
The merriest of monarchs and the romantic orange girl
NELL GWYN
COMEDY—SINGING—DANCING
with the dazzling
ANNA NEAGLE
Plans already open
WELLINGTON

KRISHNA
(Dubash Theatre)
Daily 2 Shows: 6-15 and 10 p.m.
The CONTINUOUS Run for the
24th Week
of Prabhat's Epic Jewel
Amrit Manthan
which is the Best Cosmopolitan Entertainment for the Family
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

The Beauty-Idol of Cine-Fans.
RATANBAI
in Eastern Art's Romantic Super
Yasmin
OR
BAWAFA ASHIK
Daily 3 Shows
5-30, 8, and 10-30 p.m.
GLORIOUS 2ND WEEK!
MINERVA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Telephone No. 22692, Post Box No. 223. Telegrams "Chronicle." Registered No. B-1693.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1935

# THE CARAVAN MOVES

The ease with which clause after clause of the India Bill is accepted by the House of Commons in Committee, with trivial, if any, alterations therein, shows that the passage of the Bill as a whole through Parliament in substantially the same form in which it has been drafted is now but a question of time. To say, therefore, as did Mr. Winston Churchill at the Albert Hall meeting last week, that the Bill is as dead as mutton is hardly accurate. It may be that after the Bill is passed the Princes may not decide in time, if they decide at all, to join the Federation. That is a contingency which Government cannot contemplate with equanimity, and they will try to prevent it by all possible means. From so many sources, far and near, public and private, will the Princes receive what is called advice that it is in their best interests to make haste to join the Federation. It is quite probable that despite the wishes of the people of India the requisite number of Princes will be "persuaded" to make the plunge. And a sort of Federation may soon enough be brought into existence. How it will work is a different question. That certainly will not depend entirely upon the Princes' will nor that of the British Government, nor the latter's Agents in India. But that is question for the future, though not a distant future. For the present the Government are getting on fast enough with the Bill.

### *Machine-like Majority*

The main reason why the Bill is making such rapid progress is the reliable machine-like majority that the National Government possess. Most of the members of Parliament, who fondly imagine they are the masters of the destinies of the 350 millions of this country, 6,000 miles away of them, know little or nothing of the country. They are content to follow blindly the lead of the Secretary of State for India, who in his turn follows the Government of India. Last week the Secretary of State made the amazing statement that Government's proposals on Second Chambers had "a large body of support in India." A good majority of the M.P.'s swallowed the statement—which has no relation to truth—without examining it and mechanically voted for the proposals. Similar was the result of the discussion on the clauses giving a number of extra-ordinary powers to the Governors, thereby making them so many provincial dictators. Sir Samuel Hoare light-heartedly assured the House that all those powers were essential in India, however odious and dangerous they might be in a country like England, and that as a matter of course every Governor would use every power only when absolutely necessary. If the M.P.'s had at all any doubts in the matter, they were now reassured and instantly accepted all those proposals. It all gives one the impression that, even if all the proposals were put to the vote in an omnibus proposition, they would all be as readily accepted by those Members of Parliament.

### *Amazing Dictum*

Sir Samuel's dictum that Government's proposals about Second Chambers had a large body of support in India was surpassed in its audacity by a similar remark made by Lord Lloyd about the same time about British rule in India in general. Lord Lloyd said at the Albert Hall meeting that "the masses of people loved England and only wanted her to stay." Now, if Sir Samuel attaches so much importance to "a large body of opinion" in India, why does he ignore the universal condemnation in India of the India Bill as a whole? And if men like Lord Lloyd really respect the wishes of the people and have such confidence in them why should they not recommend a referendum, say, on the principle of self-determination, or British domination in India, or Indian Independence? However, it is no use taking Sir Samuel or Lord Lloyd too seriously and discussing their views at length. After all, it is not a wordy debate that will reconcile such men to the inevitability of Indian freedom.

# Il Duce Is Ready!

Italy seems to be eager to make the best of the European crisis while it lasts. Il Duce is a man of the Sword. He makes no secret of the fact. Indeed, he openly revels in declaring that a well-polished ever-shining sword —the bigger the better—alone can bring peace to the world. And he promptly seizes every opportunity of imbuing his people's mind with the spirit of militarism. He dramatised the Abyssinian trouble with great success. And now he is utilising the European crisis for the same objective but, of course, in a different manner.

"We shall not," proclaims Signor Mussolini, "be unprepared for any situation that may arise. It is clear we are ready. We will overcome all obstacles placed (by whom?) to prevent us from fulfilling our destiny. To-morrow we are ready to show what spirit, what courage has Fascist Italy." This must have thrilled the "millions of steel bayonets" into all but being fixed to the millions of steel rifles in the cause, forsooth, of "peace and collaboration with Europe." One thing is significant. Il Duce's spirited "warning" is general, almost studiously general. Signor Mussolini may ostensibly dislike Germany, but he has little real love for France either. Incidentally, it is rather curious that, while the whole of the world is quite rightly agitated over Herr Hitler's revolt, none of the "Allies" and "Associated Powers" ever seems to notice the breaches of solemn Treaties and Covenants that have been made and are being made by others.

# Transfer Of Aden

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has sent to the Viceroy a telegram regarding the rights of Indians in Aden in the event of its transfer to the Colonial Government. The Association seems to regard the transfer as almost a settled fact. That is not a right course, and agitation must be kept up against the proposed transfer, even if it appears to-day to be unavailing. There should be no occasion for Government to say that India or any responsible body in the country has tacitly acquiesced in the decision. Agitation against the transfer does not preclude insistence on the rights of Indians in Aden in the event of its actual transfer. The telegram in question complains that the India Bill does not mention many of the rights and safeguards for Indians promised by the J.P.C. report. The omission shows once again how easy it is to make promises to India and to break them the next moment.

## *OUR MUNICIPALITY*

### *Its Anomalies And Vagaries*

(By J. B. Brace)

The Bombay Municipality has not been much of a boon to the city as a whole. Its activities are more or less confined to the aristocracy, and when Cumballa Hill raises a cry, it is distinctly heard and felt at Municipal Headquarters; but Mahim may moan or groan, its cries are lost in the ether. "Atmospherics," says the wireless enthusiast. Well, I like that word. At any rate, the atmosphere in certain places is really so charged with contamination that it serves as an unsuitable medium for transmission. That is why, perhaps, an S.O.S. from such places is not so well received at Municipal Headquarters as an S.O.S. from Colaba or Malabar Hill.

**Unfair Discrimination**

If only the Bombay Municipality would put into operation the Municipal Act of 1888, we could have a city that could be held as a model to the rest of the world. Unfortunately, so far, Municipal Regulations have had their full value on paper only, and where in some instances the Act has been brought into operation, it has been done with scandalous discrimination. One man, for instance, may be asked to block his well on the ground that it breeds mosquitoes, while a dozen other wells and worst places, such as the swamps in Mahim and Matunga, all yawn in the face of the sanitary inspector. Then again, some structures, including huts, are found to be objectionable and ordered to be demolished, while a hundred more are privileged to stand. One man, too, may be asked to construct a drain while his next door neighbour is exempted from doing so—very often because his landlord happens to be none other than the Municipality. I could go on enumerating such like incidents, but these few should suffice to show how very "efficient" the Bombay Municipality is.

**A Common Danger**

Cocoanut trees decidedly mar the beauty of a place except along the shores of a lake or sea. Nevertheless, if they are a source of revenue, it must at least be borne in mind that a city is not a cocoanut plantation. Those who are keen on the cocoanut business should be allotted a special place for the purpose. In a residential locality it is dangerous to public safety, for there is no knowing at what moment a cocoanut or a palm or the whole tree itself may crash down.

**Conflicting Orders**

That the Bombay Municipality is an inefficient body is amply borne out by the existing bad state of things. One reason for it is that the several departments do not work in harmony with each other. I know of a case where a man was asked to build a soakage pit by the Health Department. Another Department discountenanced the suggestion and ordered the waste water to be irrigated amongst the trees. A third Department ignored both the propositions and ordered a drain. The recipient of these conflicting orders was in a pickle. With each Department trying to bring its own authority to bear, the situation was so comic that one did not know where the farce ended and the serious side commenced. The Health Department, however, stole a march on the others and charged the man in court for not building a soakage pit. The case went on for months, involving several hearings, though the Municipal Commissioner was duly communicated with regarding the absurdity of the whole affair in the face of three conflicting orders. It was now the Municipal Commissioner's turn. The man was ordered to build a drain. This he agreed to do, provided the case pending against him in the court for not building a soakage pit was withdrawn. One would have expected the Municipal Commissioner to have been more discreet and complied with the request: but before the charge was withdrawn, the man was summoned to court —this time for not building a drain. Fortunately for him, his waste water was in the meantime being distributed amongst the trees or else he might have had to answer a third charge. If this is not harassment, then what is it? Where is the need of a drain if there is to be a soakage pit, or a soakage pit if there is to be a drain?

**Much Ado**

A thorough investigation into the ways of the Municipality

(Continued on Page 8)

# OUR LONDON LETTER

## Subtle Forces Are Working To Draw Together Britain And Russia And The Two Labour Internationals Of Amsterdam And Moscow

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, March 16 (By Air Mail.)

The increased estimates for Army, Navy and Air Forces by the British Government are not passing unchallenged. The Government are making a great show that they had made a most daring attempt at keeping Britain undefended and under-armed for the last five or six years owing to their intense love for peace and in order to set an example to other nations. The Prime Minister by communications to different people and Mr. Baldwin as the spokesman of the Cabinet in Parliament during the week claimed that they were still lovers of peace and as lovers of peace a policy of increased armaments had become necessary.

The old type of radical Liberals, the Socialists, the Communists, the Pacifists, many of the churchmen and many women's organisations have, however, been drawn together against this age-long philosophy that a country adds to the store of her armaments and fighting power in order to be the preserver of peace. If one nation starts in this direction, all other rival nations must follow the same road with feverish haste. Of course, with the present powerful Tory majority in the House of Commons, the Government are carrying on their proposals and will finally carry the Bill through quite easily. Nonetheless, they will pay a penalty at the General election unless an actual war or critical war situation arises in the meanwhile to revert the popular feeling towards militarism.

### *Budget Surmises*

The introduction of the new budget is fixed for April 15. It is expected to have no novel features. There are no schemes of small or big economies in expenditure. On the other hand, there will be £10 million more on Army expenditure, £5 million more in clearing the muddle of the new Unemployment Act, Part 2, and about £5 million more to add on account of the ever-increasing subsidies that the Government is granting to various commercial interests. The country has also got to remain prepared for further supplementary estimates which may amount to a total of another £15 million in the next year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would like to maintain his cash position extremely sound in order to be able to try his luck at another Conversion Loan or to declare some picturesque gift at the general election budget, which is to follow the present budget. Any remission in taxation would, therefore, be highly improbable and, of course, any additional taxation in the Jubilee year would also be highly impolitic. Therefore, according to information available, no great financial changes need be expected on the 15th April.

### *Public Works Loan*

However, a surprise, if surprise there must be, may be sprung upon the nation by the announcement of a very large new national loan of say £200 million for works of public utility along some scheme that may arise out of the discussions of Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal. The Government policy regarding food-stuffs has not satisfied either the home-growers or the Colonial food suppliers. Consequently a new scheme to put the unemployed industrial workers back on the land, whether successful or not, is bound to become a popular cry. The National Government is likely, therefore, to consider safety first before the next general election by absorbing the Welsh Wizard by ejecting Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald. Such an alteration made merely on personal ground can hardly work successfully and it will require to be introduced in the shape of some new and novel method. The most popular scheme would be works policy with a new works schemes loans and in the next budget I would not be surprised if the Government were to unfold either their plan for such a loan or actually take and reserve powers for floating it. As money is still plentiful a large works loan will easily be successful and will have the same effect on the money market as a moderate scale conversion loan with about 4 per cent. guaranteed interest.

The country is naturally looking forward to the disclosures as made to the British Cabinet by Mr. Lloyd George and his associates in the preparation of their New Deal. In the beginning there will be a hush hush policy of not disclosing the secrets till the supermen of the Cabinet have given their super-brains to the consideration of the Georgian proposals. But when the scheme does come before the public there will be many bubbles burst. Yet a lot of stuff will survive for use as phrases and slogans in the coming General Election promising a new era of prosperity and peace. A coun-

(Continued on page 11).

# Frankly Speaking

**WELL-DESERVED DISCOMFITURE**

The Government fully deserved what they got in the Assembly on Saturday last. Their discomfiture is an object-lesson in the "boomerang" quality of pettiness. The Leader of the House could easily have accommodated the Opposition on the question of the Zanzibar motion. He refused. But he has not thereby finally got rid of that—uncomfortable—motion. Then they seem to have set up Mr. Ghaznavi to speak on the Finance Bill in order to deprive a few Congress members of the chance of speaking. Mr. Ghaznavi did speak for about an hour and a half as probably expected by the Government. But what was not expected was his strong condemnation, for once, of the Government.

**ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT**

Then, encouraged by Sir Cowasji Jehangir they insisted on choking off discussion. Mr. Jinnah's timely arrival brought them their final disappointment and closure was defeated. Parliamentary tactics are good and desirable—provided they are clever and not petty. Incidentally, Saturday's incident again brings into prominence the unenviable and farcical character of the "Independent Party." We cannot help wondering again how Mr Jinnah manages to reconcile himself cheerfully to the indignity of leading a Party whose characteristics are exactly the denial of Party attributes and whose leaders themselves unfailingly pull in opposite directions.

**SURPRISE FOR ALL.**

The rejection by the Bombay Legislative Council of the second reading of the Motor Taxation Bill is as pleasant a surprise to the public as it must have been an unpleasant one to the Government. The rejection is particularly surprising because it followed Government's offer to move an amendment in a few days giving half the revenue from the tax to the local bodies and using the remaining half for the improvement of the roads. It seems probable that the offer was too late and the Council did not approve of the rates in the schedule. Whatever might be the cause of the rejection, an interesting situation has now arisen inasmuch as either the Governor has to certify the Bill, using the procedure for the first time in the Presidency in the history of the Montford Reforms, or Government must attempt the more unpleasant task of collecting the tolls.

**GRAVE ALLEGATIONS.**

Mr. N. K. Basu's attack in the Legislative Council of Bengal, on High Court Judges will compel widespread notice. "It seems now-a-days," Mr. Basu is reported by the United Press to have said, "that High Court Judges took delight in hobnobbing with higher members of the Provincial Executive. Judges now seem to be in constant dread of the Provincial Executive and he did not doubt that if the Home Member was to pass a verbal order to-day it would be translated into judicial circular by the High Court to-morrow." These are grave charges, for if the High Court is what it has been alleged by Mr. Basu to be, one can easily imagine the degree of amenability in the lower ranks of the judiciary. They are grave charges which need exceptional attention. For, in the first place they have been preferred by a highly responsible person—Mr. Basu, the Leader of the Opposition, is not a wild Congressman but a very "sober" and "sane" Liberal-Moderate. Then in the special circumstances of Bengal it is of the essence of urgency that Executive action should be controlled—as far as "Laws" would allow—by a fully independent judiciary.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.**

Presiding over the annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Reformatory on Wednesday, Lord Brabourne paid a deserved tribute to the progress of the institution. The only regret is that there are not more such institutions to look after juvenile offenders and the destitute children who are likely to lapse into delinquency. The problem of dealing with such children is a tough one and requires the full co-operation of Government and the public in maintaining well-equipped Reformatory schools or Children's Homes. The public and private resources that seem to be now available cannot cope with the demand for such institutions unless a fair number of juvenile offenders are released "on probation" or on license and placed during the period of probation under the care of responsible supervisors or probation workers. This reform calls for substantial changes in the law dealing with destitute or delinquent children. But we are glad to learn from Lord Brabourne that Government have under preparation legislation introducing the necessary changes.

## —PRESS VIEWS—

### Politics For Schools

Lord Halifax has brought on his own head the ire of Sir Alfred Knox, a very extreme Tory. The ex-Viceroy addressed the cadets of Woolwich on the Indian reforms. Sir Alfred has protested and claimed "Protection" for the student population of Britain from politics. Woolwich is one of the institutions that help to strengthen in the minds of young Britishers that reverence of imperialistic traditions, which in later life make them ideal instruments for playing "Rule Britannia," and it is natural that Sir Alfred Knox should object to any but conventional Tory ideas on India being purveyed. In India, however, this "protection" is not considered necessary. Garbled history and disgusting Government propaganda are thrust down the throats of our students to counteract the effect of other influences and, since the advent of the Reforms, not many schools have been spared the wearisome experience of listening to paid oratory on the virtues of safeguards. What is meat for the Indian boy is evidently poison for his British confrere.—"Hindustan Times."

### Unnational Monopoly

The resolution moved in the Council of State yesterday urging the Government to throw open recruitment to the Army to all classes and provinces was defeated by 26 votes to 18. Members from the Punjab opposed this modest recommendation firstly because they believed that people in other provinces were not martial enough and secondly because, if recruitment was broad-based, it would affect vested interests. The question, however, should be considered from the view-point of national interests and the necessity of not merely Indianising the Army, but of nationalising it. The idea behind the resolution is not new. The distinction between martial and non-martial races received particular emphasis, especially after the Mutiny. The provinces and classes of people adversely affected by this decision have all along been protesting against the unfair treatment accorded to them. —"Hindu."

A U. P. paper, the "Pioneer"—to wit, is responsible for the report that the Earl of Athlone is likely to be the next Viceroy of India. Even if the report be true, the publicity given by the newspaper is not fair to the Queen's brother.

The distinguished visitor to India has come for rest and holiday and not to be pursued and pestered by people who will now seek every opportunity of interviewing him lest he forget later.

* * * *

The Second Reading of the Motor Tax Bill was defeated by a good and substantial majority. That must naturally disappoint Government. But we ask them to look to the bright side of things. The defeat has at least spared them the uncomfortable embarrassing and almost impossible task of identifying the owner of the decisive vote on the first reading for special thanks.

* * * *

The election to the Assembly of the late Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy having been called in question by his opponent the Governor-General-in-Council has appointed a tribunal to hear the petition.

This is most interesting. And personally we have no doubt that our omnipotent bureaucracy for which nothing is impossible, will not only have the summons served on the dead scholar and M.L.A. but secure his presence too at the hearing. The objections, if any, of Authorities in the Other World can, of course, be effectively met by some sort of Ordinance appropriate to the special and emergency circumstances of the case.

* * * *

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi, it is reported, flung a surprise on Treasury Benches last Saturday. Or rather he turned himself into surprise personified. But it is not at all necessary to take an alarmist view of the phenomenon. An occasional adventure into unusual merely emphasises the restful value of the usual.

* * * *

Mr. Ghaznavi, we notice, declared that it was high time Government revised their wasteful policy as India could not pay any longer for their top, heavy expenditure.

But supposing he were offered a Ministership in Bengal, to say nothing of membership in the Government of India? Would Mr. Ghaznavi decline to respond to the call of public duty merely on the ground of wastefulness? We earnestly hope not.

* * * *

Referring to that one crore of rupees for rural work, the Hon'ble M. L. A. did more credit to the heart of the Finance Member than to his judgment.

As a matter of fact, the tribute or criticism does more credit to the heart and head of Mr. Ghaznavi than to his judgment.

* * * *

**"NO CHANGE IN POLICY"**

GOVT. ORDERS DURING BAKR-ID.

**Hailey's Reply To Muslim Deputation**

—Dalal Street.

Sir Malcolm Hailey will perhaps be delighted at this tribute to a great and double feat of being simultaneously at Lucknow and London as Governor and ex-Governor.

But what about poor Sir Harry Haig? Our contemporary must relent.

* * * *

But the parent is nothing as compared with the child. The infant that is being brought at Madras has decidedly out done the forbear.

We read the following rather terrifying headines the other day:

**HORROR IN ASSEMBLY CIRCLES**

**Seth Abdulla Haroon's Donation For Relief**

* * * *

"Mr. Fisher", says a review in the "New Statesman" of London, "begins his book with neolithic man and will end it with Hitler".

Evidently as a Q. E. D. to the proposition "History repeats itself".

* * * *

"Why have you come to prison?"

"Competition brought me here."

"Competition?"

"Yes, I made the same sort of bank notes as the Government."

# No Sacrifice Too Great For Him In Cause Of Freedom

## BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO SHERWANI

## In His Death India Has Lost A Great Patriot & Stout-Hearted Nationalist

**Eloquent tributes to the memory of the late Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the well-known Muslim Congress member of the Assembly, who died at New Delhi following a serious attack of meningitis on Friday morning, were paid by prominent citizens of Bombay at a public meeting held at the Congress House on Sunday evening.**

### *Great Loss To Country*

**The meeting passed a resolution placing on record its deep sense of the loss suffered by the country and the cause of nationalism, at the sad and premature death of the great patriot.**

**The meeting also requested the President, Mr. K. F. Nariman, to convey to the relatives of the deceased its heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.**

### TO KNOW HIM WAS TO LOVE HIM

Mr. K. F. Nariman, expressing his heartfelt sorrow at the death of Mr. Sherwani, said that the citizens of Bombay were meeting that day once again, not long after the death of Mr. Abhyankar, to mourn the loss of another of the tried leaders of India. Like Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Sherwani served the cause of the country and died in harness. His whole life was dedicated to the service of the motherland, to win honour and freedom for her. In 1930, after the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched he was arrested together with other Congress leaders at Bombay, when the prohibited Tilak Day's procession was taken out. He was sentenced to suffer imprisonment and was sent to the Thana gaol where his health suffered badly. From that time onwards Mr. Sherwani was never his strong self again physically.

AT CALL OF COUNTRY.

The President further said that Mr. Sherwani was the right-hand man of Pundit Motilal Nehru during the Swaraj Party days. During the last Assembly election, though in indifferent health, Mr. Sherwani consented to contest the seat at the call of the Congress and was duly elected. He attended the Assembly session when it commenced, even though his health was giving way. His speech on the J. P. C. Report which was to have been delivered at the Assembly but which, on account of his untimely death, remained undelivered, contained an appeal, to the country for communal unity and national solidarity, the harbingers of freedom to the country. The speech had been preserved as the last will of Mr. Sherwaul and had been sent to the U. P. Congress Committee. "If Bombay desires to honour his memory", observed the President, "it should take up and continue the work left undone by this patriotic leader on account of his untimely death".

A GREAT PATRIOT.

Mr. M C Chagla then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay places on record its deep sense of loss suffered by the country and the cause of nationalism at the sad and premature death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani. In him India has lost a great patriot and a stout-hearted nationalist. This meeting requests the President to convey to the relatives of the deceased its heart-felt condolence in their sad bereavement."

In moving the resolution Mr. Chagla said:—

"It is a fact, and a very painful fact, that to-day India is poisoned with the vice of communalism and the only redeeming feature that can be found is the band of stalwart nationalists who have alone given some security for the future of India. Mr. Sherwani was one of the band. I knew him from a long time and on the several occasions I came in contact with him. I never saw the slightest trace of communalism in him. It is true he was a good Mussalman, but even as a good Mussalman he did not believe in minorities' rights, he did not believe in the policy of mendicancy, who did not want to beg for jobs. He realised that the only strength of minorities lay in self-consciousness and self-reliance.

WHAT HE BELIEVED

Mr. Sherwani believed that the Mussalmans must play their legitimate role in the progress of their country. He believed in the only alliance which is worthwhile for Mussalmans the alliance with Hindus. It may be that he could not secure for his co-religionist what other leaders have secured, but he believed that his community must secure self-respect and self-reliance. Mr. Sherwani believed that Muslims were as much the sons of the soil as others were and that they must take part in the cause of the country. He hated with a passionate hatred the very idea of separate electorates, because he realised the danger to his community by being shut in water-tight compartments and he wanted that Mussalmans should fight shoulder to shoulder with Hindus for the country's freedom.

The number of men of Mr. Sherwani's type are very small. Many are man who poses as a nationalist when scratched would be found to be otherwise. But Mr Sherwani was a staunch and loyal nationalist. For him the future of his community was closely interwoven with the whole of India, because he felt that, apart from all India, the Mussalmans had no future whatever.

AS A LAWYER.

Mr. Sherwani was quite a successful lawyer and he would have been a greater lawyer if he had not cut off his career as a nationalist. He died a poor man, but he would take with him the devotion of a great many of his countrymen. For, after all, what more can a man achieve than that at the end of his life a grateful country should weep for him and mourn his death and revere his memory?"

Describing the death of Mr. Sherwani as a great calamity to the country, Mr. K. M. Munshi, said that Mr. Sherwani sacrificed his life at the altar of country's freedom. Communalism was totally absent in all his dealings. He was a true nationalist in thought, word and deed. His strong desire was to see an India united as one single nation. To those who lived on communalism his life was a challenge. His loss at this juncture was a great loss to the country as a whole.

TO KNOW HIM WAS TO LOVE HIM.

Pandit Santanam, the Punjab Congress leader, said that the news of Mr. Sherwani's sudden death came as a shock to him. The country received it with despondency especially as some of India's great leaders were swiftly passing away into the land of the unknown. In his presence you could never think yourself, continued the Pandit, "a Hindu, a Sikh or a Mussulman. He was an Indian first, an Indian second and an Indian last." In the cause of the country no sacrifice was great for him. He felt that in public life these distinctions between Hindus and Muslims should not be given any weight at all. That quality endeared him to all those who came across him. The greatness of Mr. Sherwani lay in that the more one came to know him, the more one loved and respected him. He never thought of personal aggrandisement, but of the attainment of the country's independence throughout the days of his service.

PILLAR OF NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master said by the death of Mr. Sherwani India had lost a great pillar of Indian National Movement. He recalled when in 1930 Mr. Sherwani came to Bombay to attend the meeting of the Working Committee he endeared himself to every one. He was one of the builders of the noble structure of Hindu, Muslim Unity.

A GREAT LOSS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the death of Mr. Sherwani was a great loss to the Assembly, of which he was a distinguished member, to the Congress which he loved and served loyally and to the country for whose freedom he made heavy sacrifices. Having known Mr. Sherwani and enjoyed his friendship as he did Mr. Brelvi endorsed the tribute paid by Mr. Aney and Pandit Santanam that the more one came in contact with Mr. Sherwani the more one loved him. Mr. Brelvi gave a sketch of the life and career of Mr. Sherwani from the days of the Khilafat and the Non-Co-operation movement until his death and described how when Mahatmaji started the Non-Co-operation Movement to redress the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs and to win Swaraj in 1920, Mr. Sherwani pledged his services and was among the first to court arrest, how he joined Pundit Motilal's Swaraj Party and became the Pundit's right-hand man and how he suffered imprisonment again during the 1930 and 1932 Congress movements.

A TRUE MUSLIM.

He had traced the career of Mr. Sherwani, Mr Brelvi said, to show how, through good report and through evil report, Mr. Sherwani had remained steadfast in his loyalty to the Congress. He did so because he was a true Muslim and had rightly understood the teaching of Islam. The greatest lesson which Islam taught was the lesson of freedom. To remain free or to strive for freedom was the greatest duty of every true Muslim and it was for this reason that Mr. Sherwani had dedicated his life to the movement for Indian freedom and to inducing his co-religionists to join that movement. In his last testament—his undelivered speech to the Assembly—, he had appealed to his co-religionists to remember that it was to their advantage to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Hindu brethren for freedom and that they should not depend on a foreign power for the preservation of their rights.

FREE FROM COMMUNAL SPIRIT.

Mr. Sherwani was absolutely free from communal spirit and this was also because he was a true Muslim. Islam taught Brotherhood of men—not the brotherhood merely of Muslims. It taught that a Muslim must regard every human being whether he was a Muslim or a non-Muslim as his brother. Mr. Sherwani always acted on this principle. He was, therefore, loved and respected by every section of the Indian nation and his death was mourned by the whole country.

During the last few years they had lost several of their leaders. But the work to which these leaders had dedicated themselves, namely, the winning of freedom, still remained to be accomplished. They could best render gratitude to and honour the memory of, the departed leaders by completing that work.

Mr. Abdur Rahman Mitha said that the heart of the Muslim community was sound and the bulk of the Muslims were as nationalist minded as the Hindus.

The resolution was passed, all standing and the meeting terminated.

## *PERSONAL LOSS*

### *Congress President Recalls Sherwani's Anxiety For Communal Unity*

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Mar. 24.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, who arrived here this evening from Chappra, interviewed regarding Sherwani's death, said:

"The death of Sherwani removes from public life of the country a remarkable personality, a brave and indefatigable fighter for the country's freedom and a "puca" steadfast Nationalist who put the country's interests always above everything else. To us who are closely associated with him in the Congress the loss is a personal calamity. I met him in Delhi when he was lying ill and even from the sick-bed he was not only making enquiries about the progress of the negotiations with Mr. Jinnah but also making suggestions to me. Little did I dream when I left Delhi that I would not meet him again.

"I can but offer my heartfelt sympathy to his aged parents and his widow and brother and assure them that their sorrow is shared by us all."

## *LAHORE'S TRIBUTE TO SHERWANI*

LAHORE, Mar. 24.

To mourn the death of Mr. Sherwani, a public meeting under the auspices of the District Congress was held this evening under the presidentship of Dr. Gopichand. The speakers prominent among whom were Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Dr. Mohd Alam, Dr. Kitchlew, and Prof. Abdul Maj'd Khan paid tributes to the sterling patriotism and sense of India's nationhood which Mr. Sherwani had always shown and said his loss had occurred at a time when more persons like him were the need of the hour.

A resolution was passed recording the nation's sense of loss and sympathising with the bereaved family.—A. P.

## DISPOSSESSED AND DRIVEN TO JUNGLE

### Woes Of Gothiana Thakur Under Kishengarh State

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Mar. 21.

A number of memorial submitted by Thakur Zorawarsingh, Jagirdar of Gothjana in Kishengarh State, Rajputana, to His Excellency the Viceroy and to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, reveal a woeful story culminating in an unfortunate deadlock between the State authorities and the said Jagirdar.

LANDS CONFISCATED.

It is said that about four years ago, the aged Thakur was implicated in a case of dacoity and was prosecuted in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, where the prosecution launched against him failed and he was acquitted of the charge of dacoity. During the pendency of the trial, however, the Jagir of the Thakur was confiscated by His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengarh and was not restored to him, even though the Thakur had been exonerated of the charge in a Court of Law.

DRIVEN TO JUNGLE.

Not only all representations made to His Highness by the Thakur in this connection were turned down, but it is also reported, the Havala lands and wells (personal property) in the possession of the Thakur were seized with the result that, along with the members of his family he was rendered destitute of all means of subsistence. The Thakur and his family took up their abode in a house situate in a jungle at some distance from their native village.

The Thakur who is nearly 80 years of age is a hereditary Jagirdar with a glorious past and is said to have been held in high esteem by the predecessors of the present Maharaja.

GRANDSON'S FATE.

The Thakur's grandson, who was at Jaipur, was arrested and brought down to Kishengarh in heavy fetters a few months back. He is reported to have been paraded in the streets of Kishengarh in that condition and has since then been confined to the State prison without, it is said, even a semblance of a judicial trial. The disgrace and sufferings of prison-life are said to have told heavily upon the young prince. No news about him is being allowed to reach the Thakur who is very much concerned on this account in his existing state of misery and misfortune.

The Thakur is reported to have made most pathetic appeals to His Excellency the Viceroy, praying for an early intervention, but so far these appeals seem to have proved of no avail.

## *A. I. TYPEWRITING CONTEST*

### *To Be Held In June At Various Centres*

The All-India Institute of Stenographers, 139/3, Russa Road, Kalighat P. O., Calcutta, will be holding an All-India Typewriting Contest in June next at the following centres:—Calcutta, Delhi, Simla, Lahore, Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, Ajmere and Rangoon.

The fastest Typist on a three minutes' test will be declared the All-India Winner.

ENTRANCE FEE.

Application together with an entrance fee of Rs. 3/ only should reach the Honorary Secretary before the 31st May, 1935, stating full name, address and the centre. The contest will not be held unless at least 30 candidates appear.

A Gold and a Gold-centre Medals will be awarded to the first and second winners, and, if entries warrant, a third prize will also be awarded.

## *THREE POWERS OPTIMISTIC*

### *Complete Identity Of Views At Conference*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, March 23.

Marked satisfaction is expressed in British, French and Italian quarters over the results of Three-Power conversations and Sir John Simon and Capt. Eden going to Berlin with the blessing of France and Italy.

The shadow which dimmed the relations of the three Powers during the last few days was dissipated and this was the most which could be expected from to-day's conversations, a notable feature of which was complete identity of views between France and Italy from the outset.

## BLOOD LETTER TO GANDHIJI

### A Japanese Devotee's Stunt

(From Our Correspondent)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

Indian stunts are betting headway into Japan as will be clear from the following news in a Japanese paper:—

Apprehensive over the case of Mahatma Gandhi, who is reported to be ill, Yasu Osaburo Onishi, 32, liquor dealor of Osaka and sympathizer with the Indian leader, recently fasted for three days and also sent a letter, written in his own blood, to Gandhiji praying for his early recovery.

In the letter that Onishi has handed to an Indian Congressman in Kobe, he says:

"I made up mind to visit Gandhi, year before last, and have since then laid up 15 sen a day to cover my travelling expenses. I think I shall be able to leave for India in February next year", said Mr. Onishi.

He added that in accordance with Gandhiji's principle, he will work during his voyage and that he intends to use English as the medium of his conversation with the Indian leader. He will shortly start learning that language under a teacher to be specially recommended by Yoshisaburo Okakura, a scholar in English.

This sympathizer also recently sent two Hokke lanterns to Gandhiji. The presents were entrusted to an Indian who sailed from Kobe for India in February.

## *LAHORE-COLOMBO 'PHONE CALL*

### *"Tribune" Editor Speaks To "Ceylon Observer" On Malaria*

LAHORE, Mar. 24.

A successful call was made to distant Colombo yesterday when the Editor of the "Tribune" talked to the Editor of the "Ceylon Observer," through the courtesy of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs. Besides exchanging courtesies the editors talked about the malaria epidemic in Ceylon and Lahore was informed that the epidemic was abating and there was no cause for alarm.

The speech is reported to have been very clear.—A. P.

## *YAMIN KHAN TO CONTEST SHERWANI'S SEAT*

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

It is understood that Mr. Yamin Khan, member of the Council of State, is contesting the Assembly seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani from Aligarh, Agra Muslim constituency.

It will be recalled that at the time of the previous elections Mr. Yamin Khan's nomination papers were declared invalid due to certain technical objections.—A. P.

## *AIR MAIL AT KARACHI*

KARACHI, Mar. 24.

The airmail for Croydon left at 9/20 this morning. Airmail from Croydon arrived at 2/20 this afternoon and left for Singapore at 4/30 p.m. and for Lahore at 4/45 p.m.

Airmail for Croydon which left Karachi on 18th March arrived in London on 22nd March according to schedule.—A. P.

## A Holi Festival Party

Mrs. Hansa Mehta gave a tea party in celebration of the Holi festival on Saturday at the Cosmopolitan Vegetarian dinner. Among the guests present were a number of Harijans.

# U. S. Senate Passes Work Relief Bill

## Largest Single Appropriation Ever Passed By Both Houses

### SILVER AMENDMENT PROVIDES FOR BIG EXPANSION OF CURRENCY

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, March 23.

**The Senate passed by 68 to 16 votes 4880 million dollar Work Relief Bill which has been already passed by the House of Representatives.**

**This is the largest single appropriation ever passed by both Houses.**

**The Bill included silver amendment by Senator Thomas providing for the expansion of currency by 375 million dollars but it is expected, this will be struck out when the Bill goes to the Conference of both Houses.**

EARLIER.

### *Amendment Shelved*

**The Senate by 40 votes to 33 voted in favour of shelving Thomas' silver amendment to Work Relief Bill providing for mandatory silver purchases as a currency basis.**

**The amendment is now considered eliminated from further consideration.**

## *INCREASE IN STANDING ARMY*

Agreement for the immediate increase of 40 per cent in the authorised strength of the standing army reached at the Conference of members of the Senate and the House of Representatives on 400 million dollar War Department Appropriation Bill.—Reuter.

## *FOUR PROVISIONS IN AMENDMENT*

Silver amendment consists of four provisions.

The first directs the Treasury issue of Silver Certificates against all Silver Bullion held or hereafter acquired at a monetary value .29 dollars per ounce instead of bullion value namely, the price paid for the metal. Certificates would be placed in immediate circulation through payment maturing obligations.

By the second, all certificates issued would be kept in circulation by a provision for the reissuance upon receipt by the Treasury.

The third and fourth provisions authorise the Treasury in its discretion over the issue of Silver Certificates against all metal received in exchange for gold with other countries and the acceptance of silver at agreed prices in settlement of any balances owing to the United States.—Reuter's Special.

## *CONSTITUTION FOR PHILIPPINES*

### *Roosevelt Approves Draft*

WASHINGTON, March 23.

President Roosevelt approved recently the drafted constitution for Philippines, completing the last American step before the establishment of Home Rule Government at Manila on November 15.

The ceremony was attended by many Philippine and American officials who were long prominent in Philippine's fight for independence, including present Governor Frank Murphy, who is expected to summon the legislature immediately to arrange a nation-wide plebiscite on the acceptance of Constitution.

Manuel Quezon, President, Philippines Senate, the probable first President of the new Philippines' Commonwealth was also present.—Reuter.

## *KEEP SILVER IN CONSTANT CIRCULATION*

### *Senator Thomas' Amendment To Works Relief Bill*

(Special to "Chronicle")

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.

The Senate adopted Mr. Thamas' amendment providing mandatory issuance of currency against all silver held by the Treasury, based on the monetary value of 1.29 per ounce, direction to the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Bank to keep silver currency in constant circulation, instead of holding it the reserve.

Discretionary authority of the Treasury to trade in gold for silver at latter's world price, and discretionary power of the Treasury to accept silver for International balances.

Some political quarters believe, however, that the amendment is likely to be rejectd at the forthcoming joint conference of the senate and the House of Representatives.

## *U. S. GOVT. AND COTTON LOANS*

### *Agriculture Secretary's Announcement*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, March 23.

That cotton loans will be made on 1935 crop has been anounced by, Mr Wallace, Secretary to Agriculture.

The amount is not specified but it is said twelve cent loans on 1934 crop will be extended indefinitely beyond their maturity.

## *Italy To Collaborate With Germany*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ROME, March 23.

It is understood Government welcome collaboration with Germany at Stresa meeting on April 11th as the Italian policy for sometime favoured a four power agreement.

Meanwhile the populace is discussing the mobilisation order and Sgr. Mussolini's speech which is considered warlike, aimed at Germany.

## *GERMAN-RUMANIAN RAPPROCHEMENT?*

### *End Of 'Little Entente' Considered Definite*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BUCHAREST, March 23.

The possibility of German-Rumanian rapprochement being discussed in view of the recent progress of the extreme right movement in Rumania.

Well-informed quarters consider that a definite success of the extreme right mean the end of 'Little Entente' and the reorganisation of Rumania's foreign policy, the first effect of which will be to make her less dependent on France with later possibility of her even becoming an ally of Germany.

Two leading dailies sounded a note of alarm.

One, in an article headed "Paris or Potsdam" declares, Paris means a guarantee of Rumanian frontiers, while Potsdam means disintegration.

But some recall that pre-war Germany was Rumahia's best customer.


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# "Owners & Trainers' Association Of W. India"

## SOME QUESTIONS FOR IT

### Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I read in to-day's "Times of India" that the Owners' and Trainers' Association of Western India has passed a resolution condemning in strong terms what it calls "the cowardly attacks on handicapping" made in the press recently. As a member of the racing fraternity here, I am terribly mystified at the sudden resuscitation of that body which departed this life peacefully about three years ago after a few months of useless existence.

One would like to know how it has suddenly come into life again! What wonderful physician reanimated it and who is he? Where the meeting of the Association was held which passed the resolutions published in the "Times of India" and how many members were present, etc.?—Yours, etc.,

CURIOUS.

### A Suggestion To Corporation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I see that Mr. K. F. Nariman in your issue of Saturday demands that public money instead of being wasted over Jubilee illuminations should be utilized in providing medical aid for poor people living in dirty and diseased-ridden localities. May I point out that it would be better in the first instance to rid dirty poor localities of their dirt which causes diseases than to let the dirt remain and then provide medical aid to cure diseases caused by dirt? It is necessary first and foremost to remove the cause of diseases which is dirt. I, therefore, beg to suggest humbly that the City Fathers, instead of wasting public money over Jubilee illuminations should—and this doubtless will meet with the King's approval—utilize it in providing larger number of refuse—"kuchra"—removing carts, and increasing the number of liberally paid sweepers in order that refuse may be removed from localities where the poor live twice daily (as is done in rich localities) instead of once as hitherto for want of money. For the prevention of diseases the person, the house, surrounding and street must be clean.—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

### Unwanted Liquor Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am glad that your correspondent "Pro Bono Publico" has raised a timely protest against the location of the country liquor shop in the heart of the village of Mudan.

The proposed site is absolutely unsuitable from every point of view. First and foremost there is the Roman Catholic Church in close proximity and as such it would cause a great deal of disturbance and annoyance to the religious services going on there. Then again, being in the heart of the village, it would be a day and night nuisance to the neighbours and again its prominence along the main road would create a constant source of danger and scandal to school-going children to the English and Marathi schools, church-going people and the general public who, of necessity must pass along this way.

In view of the above, I most emphatically voice my strong protest against any idea of the liquor shop being located in the proposed site. It must of necessity be posted at the outskirts of the village; and I earnestly hope the authorities concerned will respect the wishes of the people by requesting the new licensee to locate his shop in the Government Chawdi which is in the outskirts of the village, and to which place it was last shifted in 1933.—Yours, etc.,

"PEACE."

Gorai, March 21.

## MAKING JAPAN AIR MINDED

### Five Offices Of Transport Company Offer 50,000 Free Rides

(From Our Correspondent)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

The Japan Air Transport Company announces that it will give 50,000 free airplane rides. Applications will be received by its five offices, namely, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Fukuoka, and Keijo. The exact dates of the flights are not announced, but it is believed that the flying will commence in April.

According to the plan, groups of not less than 100 persons are requested to send applications. The office will fix the flying date. Just half of the members of the group will have to pay regular fare of 5 yens and the rest will be given free rides.

The flights will be 10 minutes in duration. During that time the 'plane will soar over the company's office and its vicinity. It is announced that each office will continue the free ride service until the number of free riders reaches 10,000. Thus the company will give 50,000 free rides in all.

## OUR MUNICIPALITY

(Continued from page 6).

might reveal a lot that calls for public censure. Yet woe be to the citizen who tries to bring an officer of the Municipality to book! It is amusing how, when a complaint is made about the bad state of a place, a municipal pilgrimage is started thither. Everyone of them knows, or at least ought to know, the subject matter of the complaint, but still they will enquire into its nature though the complaint is all the while in their own hands. They visit the place with an air of grave concern, and all seems to be lost in oblivion after their departure. Is it just a vain show of vested authority?

When a complaint is sent to Headquarters, the usual reply one gets is a printed post card stating that the matter is receiving attention. I would suggest that another line be added to it stating approximately the number of years it would involve.

## RAJENDRA BABU'S TOUR IN MAHARASHTRA

It is understood that invitations are sent to the members of the Executive Committee of M. P. C. C. for its meeting on the 31st to chalk out the programme of the tour of Babu Rajendra Prasad which is to take place in the middle of May and the beginning of June.

## NO MUNICIPAL NOMINATION?

### Mr. Masani Gives Notice Of Motion For Corporation Meeting

### WANTED ELECTED COMMISSIONER

Mr. M. R. Masani has given notice of motion of the following resolution for the next meeting of the Municipal Corporation:—

That the Corporation are of opinion that the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III of 1888) should be amended so as to provide for the following changes in the Corporation:—

i. The Municipal Commissioner should be appointed and be removable from office by the Municipal Corporation.

ii. The sole qualification of a voter at a ward election should be the attainment of the age of 21 and residence in the ward for a period of six months.

iii. No councillor should be nominated by Government and the 16 seats filled at present by nomination should be distributed amongst the wards.

That the Corporation request the Government of Bombay to introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council a Bill amending the City of Bombay Municipal Act which will give effect to the changes mentioned above.

That Rule 46 of the Procedure rules of the Corporation be amended to read as follows:—

"No motion shall be entertained in regard to the question once disposed, of except after the lapse of three months from the date of such disposal.

"Provided that this rule shall not apply to a question disposed of on a date less than three months before the day of retirement of councillors under section 7 of the Municipal Act."

It is understood that the reason for moving the second resolution to make it possible for the new Corporation to discuss and reverse the decision of the present body to participate in the Silver Jubilee Celebrations in connection with which a grant of Rs. 23,000 have already been voted.

# IRON & STEEL MERCHANTS ALARMED

### Japanese Firm To Start Huge Factory In India

AMRITSAR, Mar. 24.

A good deal of stir has been created among the local iron and steel merchants over the news that a Japanese firm has decided to float a big joint stock company with a capital of £35,00,000 for starting an iron and steel factory in India.

It is estimated that this factory would produce over half a lakh tons of iron and steel every year.—United Press.

## CONFERENCE REASSEMBLES

### Award Falls Far Short Of Their Demands

NEW DELHI, March 24.

After the situation was quietened down the Communal Award Conference re-assembled in the afternoon and adopted Maulvi Daudi's resolution after an amendment to the effect that the Communal Award falls far short of the legitimate demands of the Indian Muslims, but they are determined to accept and work the same in the absence of an agreed solution.

Other two resolutions were unanimously passed, strongly condemning the activities of the sponsors of the Anti-Award Movement, particularly deploring the Anti-Award Conference in Delhi and the decision of Pandit Malaviya to lead a deputation to England, authorising Mr. Jinnah, Mr. K. L. Gauba and other Muslim leaders, who happen to be in England this summer to counteract the anti-Award propaganda.

The Conference also protested against the unjust, hostile and unreasonable attitude of a section of the British politicians towards the legitimate demands of the Muslims, which will imperil the Muslims to trust the British statesmanship.—United Press.

# SIND M. L. C. TELLS STORY OF KARACHI TRAGEDY

(Continued from page 1).

of the Municipal Corporation was placed on duty to attend to the victims of the firing.

Sardar Jamiat Sing then moved the following resolutions which stated:

(a) That the civil authorities at Karachi miserably failed in working in co-operation with the representatives of Musalmans in the matter of the disposal of the dead body of Abdul Qayum.

(b) That they further failed in executing their plans for the burial of the dead body.

(c) That the firing on a crowd consisting of old men, women and children was without any grave provocation on the part of the people, and without a warning and justification on the part of the military authorities.

(d) That the versions of the incident given by the Secretary of State for India, the Home Member of the Government of India, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, and the Home Member of the Government of Bombay do not tally in certain respects in the number of rounds fired, the number of troops used, and the number of casualties.

The meeting, therefore, called upon the Central and Provincial Governments to appoint, without any further delay, an independent inquiry with the object of ascertaining the full facts leading to the firing incident and take such action as the facts might warrant.

The meeting further expressed the opinion that, in the event of Government not instituting an inquiry as demanded, Indian leaders should conduct a non-official inquiry into the Karachi incident.

An appeal was made to the public to contribute their mite towards the relief of the victims of the tragic incident.

The resolutions were unanimously passed and the meeting terminated.

## FOUR ARRESTS AT PESHAWAR

### Karachi Firing Protest Echo

PESHAWAR, March 23.

The police arrested four persons last evening who were announcing in the city the holding of a public meeting in the Kasimali mosque in connection with the Karachi firing under the auspices of the Azad Muslim Party.

The meeting was held to pray for the departed souls no political reference being made by Peer Bakhsh, M.L.C., the chief speaker.

Reports have been received of public meetings held after Friday prayers at Abbottabad and Haripur to protest against the Karachi firing and demanding an impartial enquiry into the occurrence.—A.P.

# Unsettle That Award By Mutual Agreement

(Continued From Page 1)

of an hour and the subsequent speakers were continually heckled.

Mr. Azmatullah opposing the resolution said they with small group of Muslims sitting in the Arabic Hall thought that the entire Muslim community was with them.

The President warned the speaker that they had to keep in view the issue under consideration and not indulge in attacks and counter attacks.

CHAIRS FLUNG IN MEETING

Mr. Azmatullah was continuing his speech when Haji Rashid Ahmed, Secretary of the Conference, went to Mr. Abdul Wahab Usman and warned him not to cause a disturbance. This resulted in an uproar when Mr. Rashid Ahmed attempted to remove Mr. Abdul Wahab from the chair. Great confusion prevailed wherein chairs were hurled and two or three persons were removed bodily from the hall.

Closing the debate Maulana Shafi Daudi said that unemployment and the sad plight of the masses was due to Hindu Muslim disunity and the acceptance of the Award was laying the foundation stone of Unity.

WALKOUT THREAT

One from the audience wanted to move an amendment but it was objected to being unconstitutional as the debate had been closed. On his threat that if the amendment was disallowed his party would walk-out he was allowed to speak and ultimately Moulana Shafi Daudi withdrew his resolution and the amendment was adopted unanimously. This was the first resolution passed.

POUND OF FLESH.

Sir A. H. Ghaznavi moving the second resolution said some communal-minded Hindus were carrying an agitation against the Muslims in England which was unfair.

The Muslims always advocated mutual settlement. In December 1930 a settlement was practically reached but the Sikh Leader would not affix his signature on that fateful night for one seat. He (the Sikh Leader) would not take or accept one seat offered by the Premier from the Depressed Classes quota. He wanted his "pound of flesh from the Muslims."

Mr. Ahmed Abdulla Haroon Jaffer supported the resolution which was carried unanimously.

ANTI-MAHASABHA PROPAGANDA.

Mirza Abdulla Qadir Beg proposing the third resolution appealed to the Muslims to carry such propaganda as would sink down Pandit Malaviya's and Mahasabhaites' voices.

Mr. Ghulam Nizamuddin seconded and Mr. Azmatullah who had been turned out also supported the resolution which was unanimously carried.

REGRETS AND APOLOGIES.

Mr. Samiullah also returned regretted and apologised if he had been responsible for the unpleasantness. He embraced Haji Rashid Ahmed and thus everything terminated amicably.

## UNSETTLE THAT AWARD BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, March 24.

"The Communal Award is not the making of a machiavellian foreign Government but is the direct outcome of the aggressive communalism of a section of the majority community which had engendered a deep distrust and acute apprehension in the minds of the minorities" said Captain Kawja Habibulla, Nawab of Dacca, presiding over the All-India Communal Award Conference, which commenced its session this morning.

AN AWAKENED COMMUNITY

Continuing, he said that the Conference had not been of their own seeking but it had been rather thrust upon them by such friends as Pandit Malaviya, Doctor Moonje, C. Y. Chintamani and others. The Muslims have become thoroughly self-conscious. They are ready to make any sacrifice for justice and would not accept a position of serfdom or subjection in a self-governing India, lying down. They could not allow freedom and unity in India to mean in practice political subjection, economic exploitation, and cultural submersion of the eighty million Mussalmans. The position of the Muslims under the Award, he said, was not at all what they had been demanding. The Award fell far short of their just rights. But they are no dreamer of dreams. They are ready to work the Reforms based on the Award with the best of their intentions and commended the same policy to the Hindus. The President very elaborately criticised the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha, which group he described as a very unsympathetic, unreasonable and uncompromising, and held them responsible for the failure of the Rajendra Prasad—Jinnah peace parleys, and also for the failure of unity plans both in India and in England.

START INTER-COMMUNAL LEAGUE

The President outlined a programme of work for national unity and cultural diversity in ten points wherein he pleaded for exceptions in the Award for the education of the masses and the organisation of inter-communal league for the betterment and social uplift of the masses.

Referring to the proposed Hindu-Sikh deputation to England for fighting the Award the Nawab warned that the move would further alienate the minorities and made an agreement next to impossible.

FOR MUTUAL AGREEMENT

Khan Sahib Mahomed Siddiq Multani, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates asserted that the Award could not be repealed by either a pilgrimage to London or a tearing agitation in India. It could be only unsettled by mutual agreement and a spirit of nationalism in their dealings with the minorities. He described the Mahasabha's pose as skin deep. He said that during the last twenty years the majority has resisted to the utmost the just rights of the minorities and when the later secured a portion of their just demands the former were holding conferences and leading deputations.—A. P.

# Sanitation Parade And Caste Panchayats

## WHAT GANDHIJI SAW IN A VILLAGE

MADRAS, March 22.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's "Harijan" as follows:

"Our sanitation parade has been going on from day to day showing us what an uphill task it is and what patient and persistent effort it needs. I said in my last weekly notes that the villagers promised to come with shovels and spades and help us in digging the trenches. The next day, they sent word that as there was a criminal case in the village and as the Police were coming for the investigation, the whole village would be astir and that we had, therefore, better defer the trench-digging for a day. We did so, but we went with out buckets and brooms and shovels to clear the filth that defiled the roads.

"In this, of course, we had no hope of active co-operation and it was not forthcoming. But we had hoped that they would lend us the use of their shovels and spades, but there, too, we were disappointed. For, when we started our digging operations, none came but a few urchins whose help I had enlisted on the day of the meeting. One boy was certainly true to his promise and turned up with a shovel. The next day, a few able bodied men came and witnessed the operations. They looked on as Mira Ben and I and the two youngest of Jamnalalji's children were busy with our shovel and pick-axe.

"As we were preparing to go, one of the men said: 'This is the result of your combined effort of two days. I should alone be able to do twice as much in the same time.'

"'Why do you look on, then? Come along', said I.

"'We should gladly do so," he said. 'It is not that we have no sense of shame. But our caste 'panchayet' would fine us Rs. 50 if we helped in the digging.'

"'It is amazing. Do not you dig in the fields?'

"'We do. But this is 'bangi's' work.

"'We do not ask you to help us in clearing the dirt, we simply ask you to help us to dig the trenches.'

"'But our people do not understand.'

"'But supposing a dozen of your people came and helped, would the 'panchayet' dare to inflict fines on you all? And why must you pay them? Can't you defy the 'panchayet's decision?'

"'We may not. If we do, they will declare a social boycott against us.'

"'But you ought to have some courage. You agree that this work is necessary and good. Why then shirk it? You must reason with your people and I am quite sure you will ultimately carry them with you.'

"I next made inquiries about their casts. They were Mahars—a section of the so-called 'Untouchable' community, but they regard themselves as superior to the 'bangis.'

"The next day they did not appear at all. One man lent us the use of his shovel on request, but within a few minutes we heard the shouts of his wife. 'Don't spoil my precious shovel. It is worth one rupee.' 'Let me have it back, do let me have it back, do let me have it back,' she was pleading at the top of her voice, whilst the husband laughed.

"In the other part of our operations, I must note a certain amount of negative co-operation. The one boy whom we have converted makes a point of using the trench and uses it in the right way, but many of the women who usually defiled the roads now go to the fields. The unseemly spectacle I had to describe in my last week's note has ceased altogether and we actually found two women saying: 'The men know that you come here every morning. The least that you expect us to do is to go to the fields. We are surprised that they are lost to all sense of shame and are still persistent in defiling the roads.'

"At the end of a week's effort, we found a man saying: 'Are not you satisfied to-day? Won't you say that there were fewer offenders to-day than yesterday? I stood guard in the early hours of this morning and successfully scared away a certain number of people.'

"We thanked him and bespoke his co-operation. The most encouraging part of our work is, however, the unflagging zeal of Jamnalalji's twelve-year-old son, Ramkrishna, who fights shy of no quantity and quality of filth and pleads with people in an irresistable and child-like simplicity. There were two houses in front of which for two or three days we found evacuations lying quite uncovered. We cleared them in the presence of the inmates. They have learnt their lesson and are behaving better. 'Constant dropping wears away stones' was never truer than in the matter of this street cleaning and sanitation'."—United Press.

# Demand For Protection Of Woollen Industry

## Conflicting Evidence Of Mercantile Associations Before Tariff Board

BOMBAY, March 23

The Secretary to the Tariff Board has issued the following summary of the views of Commercial Associations in India, expressed in their representations to the Tariff Board, in connection with the enquiry into the claims of the woollen industry for protection:—

In addition to the detailed representations which have been received from the woollen mills of India and the Departments of Industries in the various provinces, upon which representatives have been examined orally by the Tariff Board representations have been submitted to the Board by most of the commercial associations of the country. With one or two exceptions it may generally be said that the views of these associations are coloured according as the interests of the associations are chiefly in the trading side or in the manufacturing side of the industry.

CHIEF PROTAGONISTS.

The chief protagonist of protection is the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, who strongly support the application of the mill industry, holding the general principle that it is the duty of Government to see that as many manufacturing processes take place in the country as possible. They strongly urge protection for the industry in all its branches, even though this might temporarily affect the subsidiary handloom and hosiery industries and they consider that heavier duties on the finished products of these subsidiary industries should sufficiently compensate them for higher duties on yarns. They are supported in their general conclusions by the Merchants' Chamber of the United Provinces, by the Association for the Development of Swadeshi Industries, Delhi, and by the Lahore Cloth Merchants' Association. The Madras Chamber of Commerce, though their interests are not large, support on the whole the claim of the manufacturers.

OPPOSITION CASE.

On the other side, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, are equally strong in their protests against the claim for protection which they fear is an attempt on the part of the Indian industrialists to exploit the middleman and the consumer. They hold that the Indian industry can never meet the demands of the Indian population and that it is grossly unfair for an industry, already protected by revenue duties to the extent of 35 per cent, to seek further protection against fair competition. Protection means a double tax on the consumer, since he has to pay both higher prices and higher taxes to meet the loss in customs duties which follow diminished imports. They consider that the woollen industry does not fulfil the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission and that the industry cannot claim protection as a nascent industry. Moreover, any increase in the duties on yarn is likely to destroy the growing hosiery industry and seriously affect the cottage weavers.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is equally opposed to the protection of the industry and so is the Blanket and Shawl Traders' Association, Calcutta.

INTEREST OF POOR CONSUMERS.

The interests of the traders and poor consumers are even more forcibly represented by the Delhi Piecegoods Association who point out how the poor classes in the north of India, to whom cloth is an absolute necessity, are benefited by the importation of cheap foreign woollen goods made chiefly of shoddy (recovered wool) which are so different from anything made in India that it cannot really be said that they compete with the Indian manufactures. They protest against any increase in the present import duty on woollens and ask for the abolition of the specific duty which is particularly hard on the heavy woollen cloth chiefly used by the poorer classes. They also draw attention to the danger that must follow to India's foreign trade in her raw products from attempting to exclude manufactures wanted by the Indian population.

This representation has been supported by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

ADVOCATES OF TEMPORARY QUOTA.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce represents both trading and manufacturing interests and has, therefore, been unable to arive at any particular views on the question. A somewhat similar situation obtains in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the importing interests, which deny the need for protection and hold that the industry has not fulfilled the three major conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission. They consider that the bulk of the imports of woollen goods are so different from anything manufactured in India, that protection can only be enforced at the cost of a tremendous burden on the consumer of which they see no prospect of removal within a reasonable period, and they would restrict any protection granted, in view of the increasing imports in certain lines from Japan, to a temporary quota system.—A. P.

# Japan Sees Weak Spots In Western Civilisation

## Assimilation Of Good & Rejection Of Harmful Urged

### *JAPAN'S IDEAL TO "LEAD CRUSADER FOR HUMAN WELFARE"*

**By Chaman Lal**

TOKYO, (By Mail).

"Japan is in a better position than other nations, because of unrivalled culture, to lead the crusade for human welfare," the press section of the War Office tells the public in its latest pamphlet, titled the determination of the Japanese Nation at the Time of Crisis that marks the 30th anniversary of the Russo-Japanese War," of which about 200,000 copies were ready yesterday for distribution to ex-soldiers' organizations, schools. Young Men's Association, army regiments and numerous social institutions.

Before Japan can embark on this crusade in earnest, however, warns the pamphlet, it must set things right in its own house, which means that it must liquidate the evils brought about by intoxication with Western civilization. As there are many countries that fail to appreciate the aims of Japan, moreover, external obstacles must also be overcome.

DIVIDED INTO FIVE PARTS.

The publication is divided into five sections. The first is the foreword, followed by a summary of the stages of Japan's national development from the Meiji Restoration, through the Russo-Japanese war, the adoption of Western Civilization, the World War, the period before the Manchurian incident, in which individualism flourished and national thought fluctuated., and the present stage of transition for realization of the true Japan. The third part treats the present international situation, including the evolution of modern thought, the advancement of natural science, international issue and charges in concepts of national defence. The meaning of the present national crisis is given in the fourth part, and the fifth sets forth the path to be followed by the nation.

The "Jiji" gives the following summary of the publications:

"The unrest that prevails throughout the world is nothing but a phase through which we must pass in the evolution of human society. It creates an ordeal for the Japanese to undergo as a stage in their advancement. There are some who contend that the crisis is only a figment of the imagination and does note exist in reality. Their contention is the argument of persons who are blind to current world affairs, a mere pretence of those too lazy to make progress, or a deliberate fallacy advanced by those who desire to maintain the 'status quo' because of selfish interests.

"The time has come when we must liquidate modern civilization that is based on individualism. Unless this is done, the feeling of unrest that prevails throughout the world cannot be eased. This unrest is of the same nature as that which Japan experienced prior to the Manchurian incident. Japan's present crisis is a compound of this world unrest and the circumstances peculiar to Japan, and these peculiar circum-Japan, and these peculiar circumstances, as far as far as they are domestic, are the results of intoxication with Western civilization, degeneration of national spirit, pressure on the livelihood of the masses and social insecurity. As far as they are foreign they come from the pressure that is being applied to the advancement of the Japanese, economic advancement in particular, and the suspicion that is being cast on Japan's policies.

MANY CRISES OVERCOME.

"Japan has lived through many crises. Each time it has surmounted its difficulties and emerged with a higher status in the world and greater welfare as a nation. Whenever we have adopted a foreign civilization, moreover, we have gone through a period of unrest, but in time we have always succeeded in correcting and assimilated what has been imported. Our present domestic troubles are the consequences of the importation of Western civilization, but the time is ripening for rectification of the situation and assimilation of what is commendable in it

"The nations may be classified in the following three categories:

"(1). Those with vast colonies acquired through imperialism, which are anxious to preserve the status quo in order to have permanent prosperity and comfort.

"(2.) Those that are ruled by imperialistic Powers and thus are denied the means to develop their lands and natural resources, which can hope for prosperity only if freed from their fetters and allowed equal rights.

"3. Those that reject imperialism and propose to transform the world into a paradise wherein human beings may dwell, with all the nations on an equal footing and guided by the principle of mutual support and mutual prosperity.

"The fundamental cause of international conflicts is to be found in the irrational relations that exist among the races. Before the exist can be transformed into a paradise, neighbouring nations must learn to help each other, making available what they have in abundance that is lacking to the neighbour.

"LEAGUE NOT TRUSTWORTHY"

"The co-operation between Japan and Manchukuo is of special significance in that it marks an initial move towards the end just mentioned. It is obvious that the actualities of the Far East do not permit these nations to rely upon the League of Nations, for it is an organ devised to preserve the "status quo" to benefit the Powers of Europe. The nations of this part of the world need a peaceful organisation to promote their mutual interests. In the past the Powers have persisted in their egotism, and endeavoured to make the Far East dependent on them. What they want of the Far East is radically opposed to what Japan desires. This provides a criterion for the current crisis of this country.

"It is the duty of the leading nations to remove the state of conflict among the races, but unfortunately the trend among them permits of very little hope that they will realize this. Japan is the stabilizing factor in East Asia, and on the world stage is fully qualified in status as well as strength, to act as a leading Power. It not only possesses an unrivalled culture, but also has a command of Oriental and Occidental civilisations. It is thus the nation most favourably placed to undertake the task of bringing about the conditions that will ultimately make for the welfare of all the races. We must surmount all difficulties and strive for fulfilment of our mission.

"Unfortunately, many among the Powers do not understand the real intentions of Japan. We must thus expect that obstacles will be placed in our way. Most of the nations are still in darkness. They are competing with one another, and the strong are feasting on the flesh of the weak, both at home and abroad. That this is so is an inevitable consequence of civilisation founded individualism, which the peoples of Europe and America have embraced for several centuries. Unless a civilisation of a higher order is provided for them, they will find it impossible to pull out of their present plight. The Fascists and the Nazis are making an attempt in this direction. Their doctrines may find justification within their own nations, but they are far behind the national belief and State doctrine of Japan.

UNSPOILED VIRTUES RETAINED

"The Japanese people have lived in peace and maintained their original nature since time immemorial. The Japanese nation retains the natural and unspoiled virtues of the human being which it has elevated to a very high degree of refinement. The national virtue cannot be compared with the morality of those nations given to fighting among themselves and on the Continents and whose souls have been tyrannized and deformed. Their morality is composed of individualism, egotism and materialism.

"The Japanese sense of self is not the ego." The "self" is to them a member of the State, of which the Emperor is the nucleus. It goes back to the ancestors and descends to the generations to come. In other words, "self" is inseparable from the State. From this conception spring filial piety and loyalty to the Emperor. It also gives us our ideas of life and the world. If it could be extended to all human beings, their eventual welfare would be assured."

*Our Tokyo Letter*

# WAY TO AVERT WORLD WAR

## Adjustment Of Sino-Japanese Relations

### CHINESE LEADER'S ADVICE

(From Our Correspondent).

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

"Is Japan a Friend or a Foe?" written by Hsu Tao-lin second son of "Little Hsu" who was a leader of the Anfuites, recently appeared in the Diplomatic Review, published in Nanking, attracting great attention of the Chinese leaders as well as the general public in China and Japan.

Saying that he is not a member of the Kuomintang, the writer severely criticizes the foreign policy of the Nanking Government and the policy of the Japanese Government toward China. It is said that the article is largely responsible for the recent change of the attitude of the Nanking Government toward Japan.

The article, which is divided into eight sections, first stresses that the only way to secure peace in the Far East and avoid the danger of a world war is the adjustment of the Sino-Japanese relations.

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

In the second section, which deals with the question of the effect on China of the adjustment of the Sino-Japanese relations, the writer says: "Japan is the friend of China. There is no reason why Sino-Japanese co-operation will be disadvantageous to China and no reason why the Nanking Government should make an enemy of Japan because the Chinese people are irritated by Japan's attitude toward China."

The policy of "resistance on one hand and negotiations on the other" which the Nanking Government is following shows the lack of a definite policy on the part of the Government he says. It is an idle dream to think of benefiting by wars between Japan and Russia and between Japan and America. Once a war breaks out, China will be sacrificed. China should make the utmost effort to avoid a war, and in that China must first settle pending questions with Japan, which are pregnant with the danger of conflict.

EITHER RUIN OR CO-OPERATE.

In third section, the writer discusses, Japan's standpoint, and says: "If Japan were to fight with Russia or America, Japan must either ruin China to avoid danger or co-operate with China. If Japan adopts the former method, Japan must make an enemy of America and European powers, which have close political and economic relations with China. It will be absolutely impossible for Japan to ruin China, and accordingly Japan must co-operate with China."

The fourth chapter points out China's mistakes and mentions among them the misconception of Japan, failures in the execution of the principles of the revolution, over-confidence in China's own power, misconception of the international situation, lack of unification in the country, sentimentalism, and so forth. The writer says that China ought to have settled all disputes with Japan at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian incident, and that China committed grave errors in making an appeal to the League of Nations and in hoping for Japan's financial collapse.

JAPAN'S MISTAKES.

In the fifth and the sixth sections, the writer refers to Japan's mistakes, citing a misconception about the revolution in China, lack of proper knowledge of China's history, the present day China, the Kuomintang, and Chinese leaders ignorant of Chinese sentiment, the withdrawal from the League of Nations, and a mistaken notion about Asiatic Monroeism.

The article says, that while the Japanese regard the Kuomintang as the central influence in encouraging anti-Japanism, the Kuomintang is the right party for Japan to deal with in adjusting relations with China. The seventh section treats of what Japan and China should do hence forth and says:

"When Japan shows sincerity toward China, China must not ask of Japan more than the return of the Four Northeastern Provinces and must not depend on American and European aid. The Nine-Power Treaty and the Washington Treaty were not concluded for the sake of China, and they are nothing but the fangs of camouflaged imperialism. China must first settle all disputes with Japan and Japan must respect independent China.

In order radically to improve the Sino Japanese relations, arms should be abandoned in favour of cultural co-operation. Japan and China are equally responsible for the Sino-Japanese difficulties and for the sake of universal peace and Sino-Japanese friendship, Japan should return the Four North-eastern Provinces to China.

In conlusion, the writer says that in view of the closest relations of Japan and China as neighbours, the two countries should speedily settle all disputes and establish most friendly relations.

*ALL INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE*

## *Seth Abdulla Haroon To Preside Over October Session*

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The meeting of the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference was held to-day when the Nawab of Chhatari presided. Seth Abdulla Haroon was elected Chairman for the next Session of the All-India Muslim Conference which will be held at Delhi on October 26 and 27 next. The Nawab of Chhatari will continue to hold the office of the President until the annual session is held. Sir Mohd. Yakub has been elected to be the Joint Working Secretary of the Conference.

KARACHI FIRING CONDEMNED.

The Board passed a resolution condemning in the strongest terms the action by the local authorities of Karachi in firing on an innocent and unarmed crowd and calling upon the Government to institute public and impartial inquiry into the conduct of the officers concerned and to compensate the injured and the descendants of the dead.

The next resolution condemned the prohibition of cow sacrifice at Ajodhia and Shahjehanpur which is decidedly an interference with the religious rights of Mussalmans and the established custom. The Executive Board urged upon the Government to take immediate steps to remove the grievances of the Muslims of Ajodhia and the neighbouring places.

As regards the India Bill the Board thought that no fresh action was necessary as there had been no fresh development.

"MISCHIEVOUS ACTIVITIES."

The last resolution viewed with apprehension the "mischievous activities" of the sponsors of the Anti-Communal Award Conference and the proposed Malaviya Deputation to London and opined that such activities would only result in embittering the feeling between the communities. The Muslim Conference accordingly requested Messrs Jinnah, Gauba and other Muslim Leaders who happen to be in England during the next summer to do all in their power to combat and to expose the propaganda of Pandit Malaviya and his colleagues.

*NASIK RATH SATYAGRAHA*

## *Samangaon Harijans Support Depressed Class Youth League*

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK (By Mail).

"This meeting of Harijans assures the Depressed Classes Youth League, that if it (the League) resolves to offer Satyagraha at the time of the forthcoming festival of the Rath procession, the Harijans of the District will render their whole-hearted support to it."

This is the text of the resolution unanimously passed in a meeting of the Harijans belonging to the Mahar community held under the presidency of Sjt. B. R. Gaikwad at Samangaon, where they had assembled in large numbers for the "Shradh" ceremony of late Mrs. Ghayawate.

NO TEMPLE ENTRY SATYAGRAH.

From the text of the resolution it will be clearly seen that there is no possibility, whatsoever, of the Temple Entry Satyagraha being revived, as incorrectly reported by the Associated Press. In the aforesaid meeting of the Harijans the question of reviving the Satyagraha for temple-entry was not at all considered. More than four years ago the Harijans of the District had given up the Satyagraha for temple-entry, and since then tried to offer Satyagraha at the time of the Rath festival, resulting in the promulgation of Section 144 and the banning of the Rath procession itself, every year.

# INDIANS IN ZANZIBAR

## Nilkanta Das' Absence Prevents Debate On Important Question

### ANOTHER REPRESENTATION BY GOVT. OF INDIA?

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The question of the Indian situation in Zanzibar, with particular reference to the clove industry which was to have been raised, to-day, has been postponed, indefinitely, owing to some misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Nilkanta Das who had tabled a notice of adjournment motion not being present in the House. Efforts of Lahiri Choudhry to bring in the absent member within the few minutes permitted by the President failed, and Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, who himself came in, just in time, tried to save the motion from being ruled out. But this unprecedented step was not allowed, so that there is no chance of a debate on this important question being taken up for some days to come.

LOBBY REVELATIONS.

Lobby conversations reveal that the matter assumed importance in the mind of certain non-official members of the Assembly, only after the meeting of the standing Emigration Committee on 19th instant. Certain documents supplied to members were then taken back from them, and proceedings of that Committee are always confidential. Still those members of the Committee who had digested ths documents placed before them, were itching for a discussion, and hence the notice of adjournment motion.

If Sjt. Nilkanta Das had been present even then, so goes the lobby story, Government would have objected to the motion on the ground that so long ago as 11th instant, questions concerning Zanzibar were put by Sjt. Muthuranga Mudaliar and the Government answer was to effect that the Government of India had received a reply of the Secretary of State for Colonies, and were making further representation on the subject. Therefore the decision of the Secretary of State for Colonies was not a matter of very recent occurrence. If even then the House had insisted on the adjournment motion being taken up, it was proposed, by previous arrangement, that the debate could be held on Tuesday to suit the convenience of Sir Fazli Hussain. But as Sjt. Nilkanta Das himself was not present and as Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai could not move it on his behalf the motion has lapsed.

CONGRESS PARTY MOVE.

Congress Party is considering how best to raise the question again at the earliest possible date, in view of the prevailing impression after the meeting of the standing Emigration Committee that Indian interests in the clove trade of Zanzibar have been seriously jeopardised by the reply of the Secretary of State for Colonies. It is no longer a secret that his reply is based on the views of the British Resident in the Colony, whose attitude, on the question is well-known. There is already and ordinary question on the agenda coming on after a week, but the idea is to get an earlier declaration from the Government of India as to how they propose to protect Indian interests.

A short notice question is suggested as the best method.

FURTHER REPRESENTATION.

Meanwhile, the Government of India, it is understood is sending its further representation to-day, to the Secretary of State for Colonies, as required by the unanimous decision of the Emigration Committee. Another point to note is that clove produced in Zanzibar does not come on the market till July. On the other matters concerning Indian Interests, the Government of India is awaiting the report of the Land Commission, recently appointed in Zanzibar, and on which an Indian is a member. The report of this Commission, according to the latest information received in New Delhi, is now under preparation.

*CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP IN MAHARASHTRA*

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, March 23.

Many districts in Maharashtra have enthusiastically taken up the work of enrolling the Congress Members in their parts. The workers in Satara district have enrolled about 2,800 members till now. A small village like Borgaon alone has enlisted more 300 members. The lady workers in Wai have enrolled about 200 lady members. In Thana district, enthusiastic workers like Mr. Save have enrolled about 500 members in one taluka of Dahanu. In Nasik also Mr. Govindrao Deshpande could enroll more than 800 members in the city of Nasik alone, while enrolment in Yevle, Nampur and other villages is going on briskly.

Though the figures from Khandesh have not as yet been out, still from some reliable reports, one could say that both these districts will beat other districts in Maharashtra. In Ratnagiri, the wanton arrest of Mr. Patwardhan has only added to the enthusiasm of his young band of workers,

*INDIA'S "AUTOCRATIC RULERS"*

## *"Subjects' Interests Receiving Less Attention Than They Deserve"*

The following letter over the signature of Miss Eleanor E. Rathbone, M.P. appeared in "The Spectator" in mail week:—

Sir,—One of yous correspondents remarks truly that much is being heard just now about the chances of the Princes' accession to Federation and about the sanctity of their treaties. But much less is being heard about other facts concerning the future relationship of the Princes to this country and to British India under the new Constitution; for example, about such facts as these:

1. That our treaties and sanads with the Princes are to be solemnly reaffirmed as part of the inducement to them to accede, and that this involves a pledge to defend the Princes, except in cases of grave misgovernment, if their subjects rebel against them. Even if this is true, as your correspondent suggests only of our engagements with the minority of the States, it includes the large States and is surely a serious commitment.

2. That the Princes' representatives will have the power in the Central Legislature, if they choose to use it, of combining with other representatives of vested interests to block progressive legislation in such matters as marriage, inheritance rights, factory laws and industrial disputes in British India, though the representatives of British India will not be allowed even to put a question in the Legislature concernng such matters in the States.

3. That the chances of the whole Constitution becoming operative—not only the Federal part of it but the Provincial—is to depend on the Princes, so that the question of whether British India shall or shall not be permitted a further step towards self-government is to depend not on the will of the country concerned but on that of the Princes.

It is a strange thing that rights such as these should be conferred by the Parliament of a self-governing democracy upon autocratic rulers, and the question of how it will affect the subjects of these autocrats is perhaps receiving less attention than it deserves—Yours faithfully.

*INDIAN PRESSMEN'S DINNER IN LONDON*

## *Journalists' Association To Celebrate First Anniversary*

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Mr. Pulin Seal, President, Indian Journalists' Association, London, informs the "United Press":—

"The Indian Journalists' Association in London will soon be celebrating its first anniversary by a public dinner in which prominent M.P's and Peers including Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., are expected to be present. As it will be the first of its kind, the occasion is expected to attract certain amount of press attention. It is hoped that as a result of this dinner, difficulties in the way of the journalists and the press in India will become the subject of thorough ventilation in Parliament".—United Press.

## Khandesh Villagers Relate Grievances To M. P. C. C. President

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, March 23.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, President of Maharashtra P. C. C. toured West and East Khandesh for three weeks. He begins his tour in Nasik district from the 24th.

The main object of the tour had been to strengthen the Congress Organisation and to enthuse the local workers for the enrolment of the Congress members. The responses in both these districts have been very encouraging irrespective of the present general depression both in economic and political field of the country. Mr. Deo addressed meetings of hundreds of villagers. The number of meetings and the number that attended them only showed that the villagers could not but express their grievances which are at present in accute form. Mr. Deo explained the present programme of the Congress, and the importance of the Village Industries Association's work. Mr. Deo had also heart to heart talks with the workers in the various talukas.

Mr. Deo is at Bhusaval with Mr. Annasahib Dastane and will meet local Congress workers. He will leave for Nasik to-night. He will continue his tour in Nasik up to the 29th instant and will return back to Poona on 31st March to attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the Maharashtra P. C. C. which meets in Poona to chalk out the detailed programme of the provincial tour of Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President.

# Services Must Pay Special Attention To Rural Areas

## Dumb And Helpless Villager Is Country's Backbone, Says Dewan Of Mysore

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Mar. 23.

Presiding over the tenth annual meeting of the Mysore Civil Services Association to-day, Sir Mirza Ismail observed that good Government was behind all prosperity. India like the rest of the world was in a transition stage emerging from the conservatism of ages and feeling at all points the influence of radical ideas. This was true in politics, in statesmanship, in social life, business life and in our attitude in all things. The change even during the last decade or two has been revolutionary. The spirit of times was different.

FOR GOOD GOVT.

"We public servants even more perhaps than the ordinary citizen must give earnest consideration to this change and adapt ourselves to our new responsibilities. Good government is behind all prosperity. There can be no safe business prosperity, no social uplift and no real happiness without good government to see to it that we have the right machinery to ensure good government, to see to it that we discharge our duties to the best of our ability and with a constant desire to help our fellow-citizens, to promote happiness and prosperity of the State. Mysore is a fine living country with its many natural resources and its many opportunities for human advancement. Mysore is worth serving".

COUNTRY'S BACKBONE

Sir Mirza advising young members of Service said that the widest view a man could have of his work was to regard it in the spirit of service to the world and the finest enthusiasm was the enthusiasm for service. He would impress on them the need for paying special attention to rural areas, to the dumb and helpless villager who, nevertheless was the backbone of the country. Interior villages needed their special attention.

Continuing Sir Mirza enjoined on junior members of Services in the State the supreme importance of thrift and advised them to avoid extravagance in personal expenditure. It was a mistake, he thought, on the part of junior officers to own motor cars.

## Our Baroda Letter

### PORT REGULATION ACT

#### Special Sanitory Inspector For Villages

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Mar. 21.

The Legal Remembrancer of the Government of Baroda has published an act regarding regulation of all ports of Baroda Government, including those of Navsari district, as it deemed it expedient to have one uniform Act for all ports of the State. The Act contains most of the details of the British Ports Act of 1908, with certain specific changes essential for the purposes of the State. A list shows that there are 5 ports in Kodinar Taluka and 18 in Okhamandal Taluka, (Amreli District) and two ports Navsari and Billimora in Navsari District making the total of 20 in all.

SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR VILLAGES

Naib Dewan, Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, reviewing the Sanitary Department report of 1933-34, stressed the need of appointment of special inspector for improving villages. Mr. Manilal Nanavati expressed satisfaction for the working of the department.

80,513 birth and 48,521 deaths were recorded during the year with the percentage of 33.0 and 19.8 respectively. Baroda city recorded the highest birth and death rates, the percentages being 46.2 and 27.9 respectively. 3,517 deaths resulted from all epidemics. 24,774 persons were vaccinated during the year. Mr. N. V. Pandit worked as Sanitary Commissioner during the year.

Sjt. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the twelfth session of Baroda States People's Conference, welcoming the delegates said "It is necessary to confer responsible government to the people in order to work all progressive schemes of public benefit successfully and also in order to fulfil the efforts of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda".

Mr. Patel urged all to consider for the benefit of the peasants that anybody who earned less than Rs. 2,000 should be exempted from any direct or indirect taxation.

NEED OF RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

He laid special stress on the need of responsible government of the people and in order to get it he urged all workers to walk and talk with the village folk and stimulate the spirit of self-respect, boldness and co-operation amongst the masses. He dwelt on the need of unity and uniformity for achieving successful results of organised efforts. He discussed the need of widening the nature and scope of "Prajamandal" magazine. Concluding his address he wished for a day when State and subject would live in peace and when a change come up in the administrative machinery by granting responsible government to the people.

### CONDOLENCE MESSAGES

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Messages of condolences are being received at every minute in connection with Mr. Sherwani's death. Dr. M. A. Ansari has received a lot of messages including among others, those from Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. B. C. Roy and the Provincial Congress Committee of Bombay —United Press.

### HEALDS AND REEDS MANUFACTURE

#### Gazette Publishes Report Of Tariff Board On Tariff Inequality

NEW DELHI, March 22.

The "Gazette of India" publishes to-day the report of the Tariff Board on the question of Tariff in-equality in respect of the manufacture of healds and reeds.

The Government of India in a resolution on the report agree with the Tariff Board's finding **that tariff in-equality exists** in that tariff in-equality exists in respect of carbon blocks imported for manufacture of carbon brushes in India and accept its recommendation that this should be removed by reducing the duty on carbon blocks, such as are ordinarily used for manufacture of carbon brushes for electrical motors and generators, from 25 per cent. to 15 per cent 'ad valorem'.

RESOLUTION FOR LEGISLATURES

They consider it unnecessary to undertake legislation specially for this purpose and propose therefore, to effect a reduction of the duty by notification under Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act. Before issuing the notification, however, the Government of India consider it desirable to give the Indian Legislature an opportunity to discuss the subject and they will accordingly place a resolution before the House proposing that the recommendation of the Tariff Board in respect of the manufacture of carbon brushes be accepted, at the first available opportunity.

In respect of healds, the Government of India are not convinced that any tariff in-equality exists. Calculations of the Tariff Board are based on the assumption that imported yarn is used for the manufacture of healds but from the evidence led by two of the applicant companies, it appears that suitable yarn can be supplied by India, whereon though it is manufactured from imported cotton, the incidence of duty charges is considerably lower than that on imported yarn. Representations of firms interested in the manufacture of healds appear to the Government of India to be directed not so much towards the removal of tariff inequality as to secure a measure of substantive protection.

NO RAISING OF DUTY ON HEALDS.

The claim of the industry to the grant of substantive protection was not the issue, which came under the consideration of the Tariff Board and the Government of India are unable to offer any opinion as to whether such a claim has been established. On the evidence before them, however, they find it impossible to accept the Tariff Board's recommendation that the duty on healds should be raised from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. 'ad valorem'.

Similarly in the case of reeds the Government of India are of opinion that the representations of the concerned industries constitute a claim for substantive protection and failing the establishment of the validity of such a claim after usual inquiry by the Tariff Board the Government of India are unable to accept the recommendation for increase in the customs duty on imported reeds.—A.P.

## PROF. DAVAR CONGRATULATED

### Opened Careers For Hundreds Of Youths In 35 Years

### SIR HOMI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

**"Future men of business, a final word of advice to you. Taking for granted that you have become rich and prosperous, see that your staff is of people whom you serve and feed, not merely of slaves who serve and feed you, and that the persons who obey you are those whom you have comforted, not oppressed, whom you have redeemed and not led into captivity'."**

With these thoughtful words, Hon. Sir Homi M. Mehta gave advice to the students of the Davar's College, while presiding on Saturday. The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall was packed to its utmost capacity on Saturday evening, when a large number of students, ex-students and their relatives, assembled to celebrate the 35th annual College Day of Davar's College of Commerce. Hon. Sir Homi M. Mehta, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, presided and distributed the prizes. After a programme of music, recitation, etc., was gone through, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar presented a report of the college for the past year.

I. S. M. A. EXAM.

Referring to the Incorporated Sales Managers' Association Examination of the United Kingdom he said:—

Since the first examination held in India in June 1933, 20 candidates appeared in the Examination of which 13 were successful, 8 candidates completing the Associateship Examination, 2 more completing both the Parts of the Intermediate stage and 3 more passing in Part I intermediate only. In view of the fact that this is a newly introduced and specialised course I trust the results would be considered satisfactory. The syllabus of this Body is very exhaustive and the course is now a two years' course after matriculation. It is made up of twelve papers embracing a variety of subjects, of which six are for the Intermediate and six for the Final Examinations, respectively. I am particularly emphasising the importance of this new avenue opened up to our youth of careers as Sales Managers (both Graduates and Undergraduates) being the profession of the future which is of great vital importance to a country like ours, where industries are fast growing in various directions, the progress of which can be considerably accelerated through their help.

C. I. I. EXAMINATION

In the Chartered Insurance Institute of London Examination the result for 1934 showed as under:—

Nine Completed Life Insurance Branch-Part I or Intermediate; 8 Completed Fire Insurance Branch-Part I or Intermediate; 5 Completed Life Insurance Branch-Part II or Final, and 1 Completed Marine Insurance Branch-Part II or Final.

The results for the year also included 69 subjects passes in all. Of course, in the Life Insurance specialisation, there were 51 subject passes in Part I and 7 in Part II. In Fire Insurance this College students secured 11 subject passes in Part I and I in Marine Insurance Part II.

One of the scholars, viz., Mr. P. P. Ginwalla, having completed the First Section of the Fellowship Examination in 1934, has been awarded a scholarship by the Directors of the New India Insurance Co., Limited, whose service he has joined, to proceed to England for the purpose of completing his examination and securing practical insight in English Insurance methods.

EDUCATION IN BANKING.

The College had taken a leading part in imparting education in Banking. All probationers in the Imperial Bank service, whether Bachelors of Commerce, Arts or Science, are required to qualify for the higher grades of service through passing the Institute of Bankers' Examination as a condition precedent. The Principal of this College had the honour of being invited to assist in drafting the syllabus and regulations of our Indian Institute of Bankers' examinations at the time the same were inaugurated, and has ever since served on the Institute's Examination Committee.

In the Indian Institute of Bankers examination which is made up of five papers or subjects in Part I (First year) and six in Part II (Second year), 7 of our students completed Part II or the Final examination and 20 more completed Part I or the Intermediate during the year under review. There were in all 224 subject passes of which there were 130 subject passes in Part I and 94 subject passes in Part II including 1 distinction. In the Institute of Bankers of England, there were 36 subject passes including 29 in Part 1 and 7 in Part II.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF COLLEGE.

Hon. Sir Homi Mehta then distributed the prizes, cups and medals to the successful students. He congratulated Prof. Davar for contributing in such a great measure to the success of the College which was instrumental in opening careers for hundreds of young men, during the last 35 years. Referring to the importance of commercial education, he said:—

Most of you during your boyhood must have one time or the other dreamt of occupying other vocations of life, namely, to be a Lawyer, a Doctor, a Soldier or an Artist, but believe me all these professions pale before that of Commerce, for Commerce is Power, honour, happiness to millions and I congratulate you young men for having made the right choice, for at present Commerce rules the world. To be a soldier or an artist, you must be born a soldier or an artist; to be a Lawyer or a Doctor you must toil incessantly and possibly without any result, but Commerce is within the grasp of everybody.

The cost of training, as you will know, is practically very little compared to other professions and its possibilities great. When I mean great, I do not venture to suggest that everyone here who is going in for Commerce is going to do great things. By saying that I am not discouraging you, far from it, I am trying to show you the hundred and one pitfalls that will encircle you. But if you follow what little advice I give you, there is a possibility that every one of you, sooner or later, will be great and flourishing businessmen. I can hardly tell you how happy I feel to be in the midst of you, since it has given me the opportunity of letting you know exactly what makes a great businessman. All of you probably know my business career. It is no use going into its details. The things that I want you to bear in mind are the things that will make you a triumphant businessman. Please do not think that I have come to deliver you a sermon. I am just relating to you all that I have learnt during 45 years of business experience.

A highly qualified business man with all sorts of academic diplomas behind his name means nothing, if he does not possess personality, tact, common sense, intuition, perseverance, and above all honesty.

"WAIT". THE STERN KEY-WORD

Continuing, he said:—

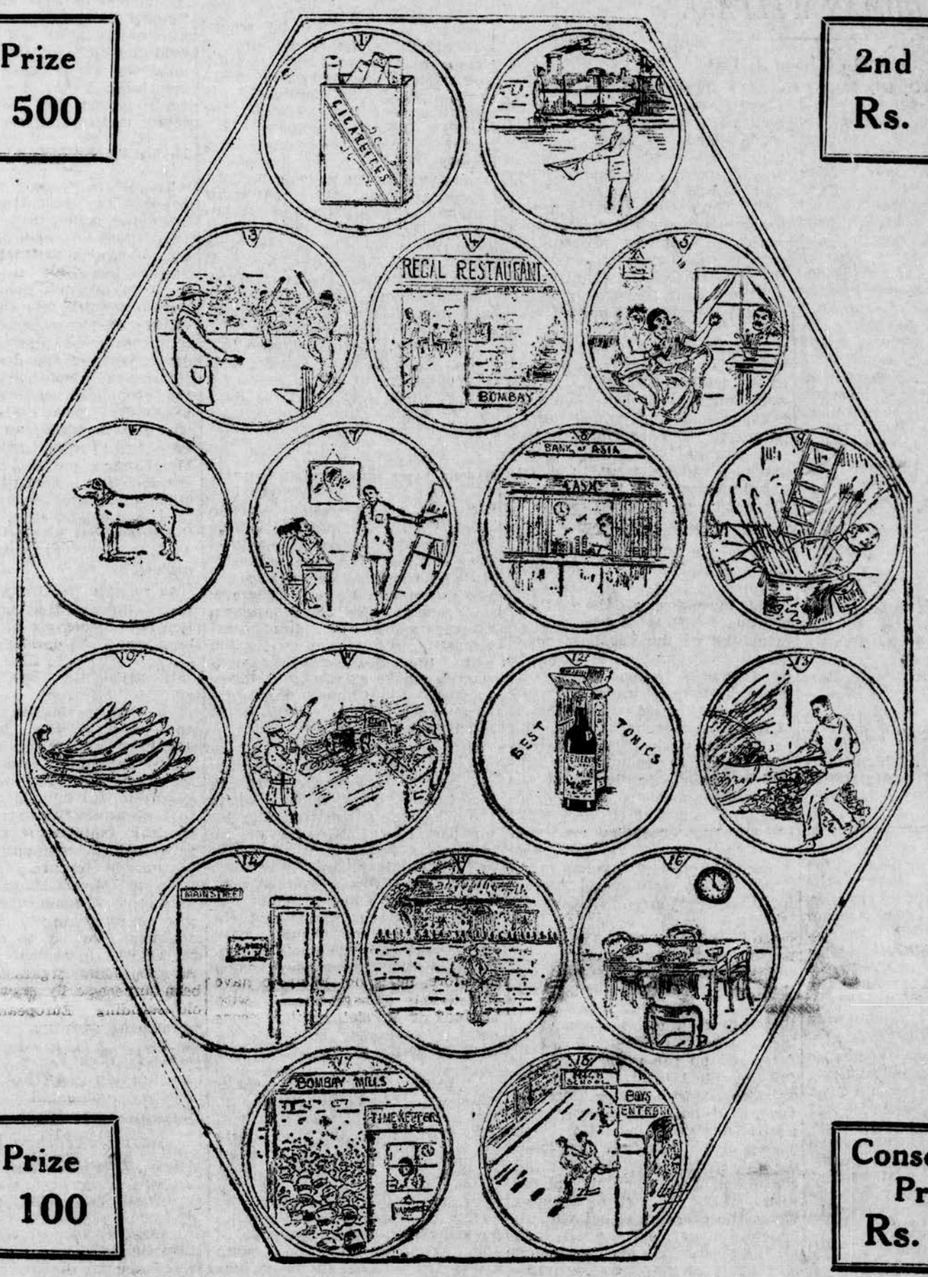
"One of the most important lessons you have to learn in this age of rush is the game of patience. You can never really hasten things. Foolish impulse or impetuous rush leaves the past as it is, spoils the present and darkens the future. These are phases through which we must pass in which our patience must be tried in diverse directions. They will come again and again and when the testing time arrives remember that the stern keyword to the situation is "Wait"!

Trouble and worry may beset your path. We always overestimate and exaggerate the power of trouble. We have always considered it a giant, whereas it is only a dwarf. The sable cloud has an illuminious edge. Face the thing courageously and with firm belief in ultimate victory. The greatest weakness is the doubt in yourself. Believe in yourself. Fear spells failure, belief spells success.

# Question-Answer COMPETITION

**1st Prize Rs. 500**

**2nd Prize Rs. 200**




**3rd Prize Rs. 100**

**Consolation Prizes Rs. 200**

## LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind?
2. What is his address?
3. How does one get refreshed?
4. Where is punctuality necessary?
5. What is a popular fruit?
6. Why did he get angry?
7. What is helpful in running the train?
8. What is a thief most concerned about?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit?
10. How many legs has a cow?
11. What is a popular game?
12. What produces smoke?
13. Who generally blows whistle?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult?
15. Where is clock essential?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists?
17. What caused him surprise?
18. What do unemployed wish for?

**In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given above. The pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questons. For instance the answer to question No. 5 "What is a popular fruit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon.**

**The Solutions must be submitted in the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 10th, 17 and 14th March, 1935. Closing Date 27 March, 1935.**

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Shaving Stick

in the smart
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For ECONOMICAL SHAVING! Use RELOAD STICKS OF SOAP

It must be seen to be appreciated. Pictures can't show its colorful beauty! Words can't describe its smart, aristocratic appearance!

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It is as exquisite as the Williams Shaving Stick it encases. The rich, full, moist lather of Williams is famous all over the world. It softens every hair of the beard — makes shaving so comfortable. Economical, too, for reload sticks of soap can be purchased at less cost. The Marbelite Case lasts indefinitely.

Try Williams Aqua Velva, too. It cares for tiny scratches left by the razor . . . . safeguards the skin against sun and wind—keeps the face comfortable and fit all day long, just as Williams lather leaves it.

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And you will fight colds,
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AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.


# OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6).

try that has been suffering financially for ten years continually with all her experts living inside it and working in Parliament or in banks or in industries cannot expect to have sudden new thoughts and new schemes out of the brains of the very people who have failed miserably for ten long years. Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal, therefore, will only be another new talk and its only practical purpose will be for the defeated politicians to change their political parties without appearing to be turn-coats

## European Tangle

The talks of a more serious nature that are to take place within a fortnight are talks of British statesmen on the Continent. Germany cannot afford to be isolated and at the same time to be surrounded by States who enter into a common agreement among themselves. Russia's astute move in entering into Continental conversations for security pact will bring Hitler to his senses and Sir John Simon and Hitler are, therefore, bound to have some conversation at the end of this month which are likely further to complicate the European situation in view of the last night's decision of the French Government to increase army service in France during the "Lean Years." Germany's policy at these conversations will be one of flattering Britain and promising an open or secret alliance and to place some embarrassment in the way of France and a threat to the Soviet Union. This talk will eventually develop into nothing but a diplomatic wrangle without any definite purpose since Germany has nothing at the present moment to contribute to the peace or progress of the world, and is bent upon trying to rebuild her national glory by reconstructing the old Prussian militarism.

## Britain And Russia

On the other hand, Mr. Anthony Eden's visit to Moscow is bound to bring in a new feature in international politics not only for Britain but for Europe and Eastern Asia. Litvinoff has concrete propositions to offer and to demand. The Soviet Union will be quite ready in her own interest to promise military neutrality towards all her neighbours. British interests in Asia would also be Mr. Eden's chief anxiety and, therefore, he is not likely to have any serious disagreement with Litvinoff on Russia's right to peace and non-aggression on her European borders. A common understanding on this basis between the three powerful States, the USSR, Great Britain and France, may change entirely the position of all other smaller States in Europe, and a new European diplomacy may arise out of the British visit to Litvinoff and Stalin at Moscow.

## Labour Developments

There is another interchange of conversation in the Labour world between Soviet Russia and the European countries which may beneficially affect India also. In the Labour world, the real strength and backbone is the Trade Union Movement of every country. Political movements, socialist or capitalist, give leadership and philosophy, but strength and the power lie within the Trade Unions. In the Soviet Union, the Communist philosophy has given a new leadership and success to their trade unions, whereas in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe the old Socialist and Labour party philosophy continue to give their guidance and leadership to the majority of their trade unions. The world has this remained divided between two groups, one the old International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam and the other, the new Red International of Labour Unions at Moscow. The majority of the Trade Unions in all the capitalist countries are associated with the former and a minority with the Moscow International.

However, the Trade Union workers all over Great Britain and Europe are beginning to find out their weakness and powerlessness to protect themselves against capitalist crisis under the political leadership of their Labour and Socialist parties. The rank and file are beginning to demand a complete unity with the Moscow International. I understand that the Norwegian Trade Unions which are associated with the Amsterdam International have sent a notice of motion demanding unity and a complete merger of the two Internationals. For several years the Trade Unions in India were also distracted with the rival attraction of the two Internationals. The reactionary British spirit and the general conservative policy of the British Trade Unions had dominated the Amsterdam International and the latter had not much attraction or value for the Indian Trade Unions. It may be remembered that as a matter of general policy, therefore, the Indian Trade Unions had kept away from both the International movements officially.

## International Labour Unity

However, last year the smaller section of the Indian Trade Union movement, known as the All-India Trade Union Federation openly affiliated with the I.F.T.U. just at a time when the British seamen and their Labour leaders were demanding the expulsion of all Indian and coloured seamen from the British ships and just when the British Textile Trade Unions were exhorting their members to oppose India's independence in order to retain Indian market under their dictation. According to my conversations with certain Trade Union leaders in this country, I believe that the Indian Trade Union Federation is really not very happy with the affiliation that it sought with the I.F.T.U. The view is expressed that Indian organisations have been unnecessarily drawn into the old standing European quarrels by working with one of the Internationals. At the same time it is pointed out that it is exceedingly unwise and harmful for the Indian Trade Unions to remain isolated and without being a part of one of the world's Internationals. I am reliably told that the Soviet Trades Unions are now making a courageous and open approach to the Amsterdam International for uniting all unions together under one world's international with one common working class policy. All-India should, therefore, look forward to this new world unity and the Indian Trade Unions Federation should do its utmost to bring it about.

As Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is now in England he will probably bring new knowledge on the subject with him on his return to India early next month. In London however, on Monday last, Mr. Mehta made a good beginning by addressing a meeting on the question of India's independence under the joint auspices of all working class parties. With him on the platform were Mr. Campbell of the Communist Party, Mr. Brockway of the I.L.P., Mr Alex Gossip, Secretary of one of the orthodox Trade Union Groups in Great Britain and Mr. Ben Bradley of the League Against Imperialism.

## LESS DEATHS FROM CONTAGEOUS DISEASE

### Civil Veterinary Dept.'s Annual Report

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The annual report of the Civil Veterinary Department for the year 1933-34 states that the recorded attacks and deaths from contagious diseases numbered 96,114 and 27,381 respectively against 157,631 and 38,088 in the previous year. The number of outbreaks attended declined from 4,252 in 1932-33 to 3,098 in the year under report. The decrease was mainly under rinderpest and foot and mouth disease.

INCREASE OF HAEMORRHAGE.

The number of outbreaks of haemorrhagic septicaemia reported increased from 489 to 646 and 6,865 head of stock were attacked, of which 5,745 died. The highest mortality occurred in Belgaum and Dharwar districts where there were 1,473 and 1,417 deaths respectively.

Two hundred and seventy-eight outbreaks of black quarter were reported against 344 in the previous year.

LESS MORTALITY IN SIND.

In Sind the total mortality on account of contagious diseases was 5,986 against 12,480 last year. There were 105 outbreaks of Rinderpest and 53 of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. Foot and mouth disease attacked 1,582 head of cattle.

## Madras Tributes To Sherwani's Memory

MADRAS, March 23.

Madras recorded her deep sense of sorrow on the death of Mr. Sherwani this evening at a mass meeting held at the High Court Beach under the presidency of Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi.

Several leaders paid glowing tributes to the memory of the departed leader, in whom the country lost a valiant fighter.—United Press.

## INDIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

### Rapid Progress Made In Short Space Of Nine Months

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE. (By Mail.)

Within the short space of nine months, the Indian Academy of Sciences under the presidentship of Sir C. V. Raman has done much important and useful work. The Royal Society of England, the premier scientific body in the world has placed the publications of the Academy on the exchange list. Dr. L. Cipriani, Professor of Physical Anthropology, University of Florence, has been elected a Fellow of the Academy.

The Academy of Sciences will be represented at the forthcoming International Congress of Botanists at Amsterdam. Dr. F. A. F. C. Went, the President of he Congress invited the Academy to send its representative to the Congress. The Governing Council of the Academy decided to depute Dr. Birbal Sahni of Lucknow to represent the Academy at the Congress which is to be held in September this year.

Dr. Seawood, the eminent palaeontologist of Cambridge has been invited by the Academy to deliver a course of lectures in the Mysore State. He is expected to be in Bangalore in January 1936.

The Academy has been invited by Dr. O. Posthumus to be represented on the Netherlands India Council and the invitation has been accepted.

NEW FELLOWS.

Twenty-two New Fellows were elected. Prominent among them may be mentioned Dr L Cipriani of Italy. Dr T S Tirumurthi, Dr B L Bhatia, Dr N Wadia, Lt-Col. Prof. Alberto Carlos Gemano Carrea of Nova Goa, Dr S Ranjan of Allahabad, Prof J B Seth of Lahore, Dr G S Mahajan of Poona. Dr K C Mehta of Agra, Dr R K Asundi, Rao Saheb Kalidas Sawhney and Dr R Venkateshwaran.

## "NOT SUFFICIENT TO BIND THEM DOWN"

### Accused In Chinsurah Dacoity Case Released On Appeal

CHINSURAH, March 23.

Three men, of Calcutta who were bound down for one year by a Chinsurah Deputy Magistrate for alleged preparation to commit a dacoity near Bandel, along with seven others, have been released from custody, by Mr. Sukumar Sen, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Chinsurah on appeal.

The Howrah G. R. P. on receipt of information from the Alipur Detective Department followed the gang in the train, and arrested them in Boinchee and Simlagarh Railway stations.

The Judge considered the evidence "not sufficient to bind them down. In that case, every unemployed man would be liable to be bound down under Section 109 Cr. P. C. which cannot possibly have been the intention of the Legislature in enacting this provision of the Criminal Procedure Code."

The defence was that they were out of employment and were going to the sand-pits at Boinchee to secure employments.—United Press.

## BENGAL POLITICAL CONFERENCE

### Six Names Suggested For Presidentship

BOGRA, Mar. 23.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bogra Congress Committee held in the Congress Office under the presidency of Sjt. Lalit Mohan Sanyal, it was unanimously resolved to recommend the following names for the presidentship of the ensuing session of the Bengal Provincial Political Conference to be held at Dinajpore during the Easter Holidays:—

(1) Dr. B. C. Roy, (2) Dr. K. S. Roy, (3) Dr. Indranarayan Sen Gupta, (4) Moulvi Ashraffuddin Ahmed Choudhury (5) Sjt. Satyendra Chandra Mitra and (6) Mujibar Rahman.

It was also resolved to hold another meeting of the Executive Committee on 5th April next, to elect delegates to the forthcoming session of the Provincial Conference.—United Press.

## WOULD-BE SUICIDE'S LIFE SAVED

### Train Driver's Alertness Does It: Sequel To Alleged Insult.

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 24.

Disgusted at the alleged infidelity of his wife, Ishwariprasad, a Brahmin in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway at Katni, who attempted to commit suicide by lying on the rails in the face of an approaching train, but was saved due to the alertness of the driver has been arrested by the Sub-Inspector of the Government Railway Police, Katni, for attempting to commit suicide.

The accused, in the course of his statement, to the police, is reported to have stated that he had a quarrel with Ramadhin, his wife's paramour, and as the latter had insulted and humiliated him in the presence of a large crowd, he could not bear it decided to commit suicide.—United Press.


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## "SUDDEN LOSS OF TWO FRIENDS"

### Bihar Minister's Tributes To Sherwani & Krishna Prasad

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, March 22.

Mr. Aziz the Minister for Education, in an interview regarding the deaths of Sherwani and Sri Krishna Prasad, M.L.C. of Monghyr, said:

"Nothing can be more shocking than to lose two friends whose sudden deaths have taken place almost simultaneously. I was lamenting the loss of Sri Krishna Prasad and had hardly recovered from the shock when another terrible news about the death of T. A. K. Sherwani appeared in the press.

I knew both of them intimately and feel that not only I as a personal friend have suffered the loss but the country is poorer for their death. No one who knew them as well as I did could, have failed to be struck with their sincerity, public spirit and devotion to duty at a sacrifice in what they believed to be a real cause. In spite of my differences with them on some points which we very often discussed in the public interest without allowing the slightest cloud to appear in our private relations. I in common with others who may have differed with them, similarly held them in great esteem and affection.

"Though Sri Krishna Prasad and I saw a good deal of each other in the Local Council session only last week, yet he called one evening to spend a little time with me as if he realised that it was going to be our last meeting. The late Mr. Sherwani made it a point to spend as much time with me as possible when he visited Ranchi last summer and desired to stay at my house in Patna later when he attended the conference.

"I am, therefore, intensely grieved by their deaths and offer my deepest sympathy to the members of the bereaved family."

The sixth International Congress for Scientific Management in Business will be held in London next July under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, with the Prime Minister as vice-patron. The Congress will be opened by the Prince of Wales in the Central Hall, Westminister and the problems of good management in business of all kinds and in the various phases of industrial organisation, will be exhaustively discussed in the course of the meetings.


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## GANDHIJI & HINDI PRACHAR

### Appeal To Indore Public To Contribute To Two Lakh's Fund

The Publicity and Propaganda Secretary of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Indore City, wires under date March 23:—

In view of the fact that Mahatmaji is going to preside over the 24th session of All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan to be held at Indore during next Easter holidays, a very large number of people is expected from Central India.

The Reception Committee has decided that participants in the Sammelan from Central India shall be either Reception Committee members or visitors, except the duly elected delegates from bodies affiliated to the Sammelan and whose names will be duly received as delegates before the session.

Mahatmaji wants Rs. 2 lakhs at the Indore session of the Sammelan for Hindi Prachar. He is visiting Indore after a very long period of over 17 years and wants us to do our duty towards Hindi and its propogation by contributing to the best of our ability. —A.P.

## BAN ON DINNERS TO CHECK SMALL POX

BARODA, March 23.

The District Magistrate of Baroda has issued an order prohibiting all dinners of more than 50 persons in the whole of the District. The order is to remain in force till July 31.

This step is taken, it is understood, to check the epidemic of small-pox which is raging in the State and to prevent the distressed public from meeting expenditure on such occasions.

It may be mentioned here that the District Magistrate of Mehsana has already passed such an order.—United Press.

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# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Adulteration Of Cotton

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Cotton is the most important trade in the whole world in which America stands first by producing 1 to 1½ crore of bales, while India holds the second important place. India produces about 50 lacs of bales (of 400 lbs. each) annually. Her chief buyers are Japan, Europe and India herself.

An important question now confronting her is how to stop adulteration in cotton. At the last meeting of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., this question was discussed when the members were informed that it was receiving the attention of the Board as well as the India Central Cotton Committee.

Thanks to the Government, the adulteration of cotton of one district into another is now prohibited by legislation and such legislative measures have also been introduced in the dominions of H. E. H. the Nizam and other States.

But the most vital question that has been confronting the cotton trade is how to stop watering of cotton? Because in some of upcountry cotton districts the cotton, after it is ginned and before it is pressed, the lint cotton in borrahs are stacked in compound and the water hose is mercilessly played over them as if the cotton were at blaze!

The object of watering is to increase the weight. This act of piracy is being done by some middlemen and even by some merchants themselves. The cotton that has been thus watered gets yellowish after about a couple of months and much of the spinning and weaving qualities of the staple is either lost or deteriorates and hence such cotton becomes more or less unfit for manufacturing purpose.

Assuming that even if only one-fourth of the crop is being thus watered the price of such cotton about 12½ lacs bales) comes to about 12½ crores of rupees and thus much of this fabulous amount is evaporated by the adulteration of water.

But the most important and serious factor at present is that owing to this practice Indian cotton has lost its prestige for investment purposes as in former times the Marwaris, Shroffs and other merchants including mill-owners who used to invest their surplus money in buying and holding cotton, fight shy of this reserve for profitable short-term employment of their capital.

As is known to us all the money market, these days is easy. One gets hardly 2 per cent. interest while fixed deposits would barely fetch 3 per cent whereas cotton "badla" or holding of cotton would realize a fair rate of interest. But the holders of cotton are getting shy because of the reasons stated above, and hence the price of the Indian cotton is comparatively lower than the growths of American and Egyptian cotton.

This is a distinct disadvantage to the cotton merchants and more especially to the growers, which is most unfortunate, because of the fact that the cultivator is the person who toils the most and realizes the least.

It will be interesting for the general public to know that formerly when the cotton prices were ruling high it was some of the upcountry farmers and middlemen who used to mix cocoanuts (mostly in Southern districts), moleases (in Gujrat and Kathiawar), ground nuts (in Khandesh and C.P.), sand (in Deccan), cotton fly (in Dharwar), and droppings (in Kumpta), in order to increase the weight of their cotton. But most of these tricks are not much in vogue, because of the fact that cotton rates are cheap at present and also because of peculiar punishment of garlanding the culprit with strings of old shoes! and heavy fines which was then allowed in certain districts.

It, therefore, behoves both for the Government and the mercantile public to nip this malpractice in the bud and to introduce such further legislation as will enable the Government and the Cotton Trade to deal with this matter in the interest of a wide trade.—Yours, etc.

P. S. GAZDAR.

## How To Stimulate India's Industrial Development

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last few months, from the platform and in the press it has been said that "the tide has at last turned:" As if the tide had a will of his or her own and had taken into his or her head one time to flow away and has now thought it fit to flow back to us again. The fact of the matter is that, due to deliberate organised efforts on the part of human beings, the incurring of loss has been stopped and the continued efforts are showing a resultant profit. It is necessary to emphasize the part that human energy has played in contributing to the success, if one is to be saved from either sheer passivity, or fatalism. Never, perhaps, was there a time in the history of India when there was greater need for exercise of the qualities of energy, combination, public spirit and progressiveness for bringing about the industrial advancement of the country.

As pointed out by Sir Kikabhai Premchand recently "there is a glut of money in India, as elsewhere, seeking employment." Allowing it to remain idle, when other countries are forging ahead, is to commit economic waste. Any method whereby this idle capital can be obtained and utilized for industrial advancement, combined with security, ought to be welcomed.

It is said that new enterprises cannot be started or, if started, cannot expand owing to inability to obtain from the banks the necessary finance. Obviously new enterprises need long term loans, and this the banks naturally cannot supply. Moreover, the banks are not equipped with the technical staff required to form any kind of estimate of the prospects of such enterprises.

Of capital seeking investment, there is a super-abundance. Of technical experience and business knowledge, there is no lack. But the comparatively small industrialist is not in a position to command the services of the one so as to be able to produce evidence which will inspire confidence in the other. There are no doubt a great many wealthy people who would be willing and ever glod to help create new sources of employment if they had some assurance that the money they subscribed would be used in such a way as to ensure a permanent result. Possibly also there are many competent experts who would be prepared, under present conditions of unemployment, to examine such industrial schemes and furnish reports as to their prospects of commercial success. The problem is to bring the two together with a view to a fairly large-scale experiment in this direction.

There is already in existence in India a company called Industrial Investment Trust, Limited. From the published report of the Company, for the year ended December 1934, it appears that the members of the Company have contributed a certain amount of capital for investment in about 110 concerns, mostly-Indian. The commerce and industry of this country and England, received during last year, support from this concern in the departments of banking, cotton and silk industries iron and steel industries, jute industry, and public utilities, apart from Government securities. The Company furnishes an excellent example of a combination for investing capital in securities selected by an expert body and distributing the risk over well-balanced classes of shares and gilt edged securities.

It does not, however, appear whether the Company would be prepared to employ any part of its funds in financing new industrial concerns, however attractive they may be. It is also doubtful whether the Company would care to enter into long term loans and whether it employs a technical staff to study the possibilities of small enterprises that may be operating in limited areas.

In a letter published in the "London Times" some time ago, Sir Alfred Chatterton suggested the formation of an association which could command a certain amount of capital and the services of a suitably equipped board of directors. By such an association, assistance on a purely business footing may be rendered to a sufficient number of small industrialists so as to enable them to start new industries in the country or to expand existing small industries on a large scale and to many areas.

Practically the above proposal only differs from one to establish an industrial bank, in so far as the primary motive of those who subscribe capital would be the relief of unemployment, and that those who joined the controlling board would do so in an honorary capacity for the same reason. It is reasonable to assume that as a long-term investment of capital, the subscribers would find it profitable.

I have put forward these suggestions in the hope that some one in a more influential position than myself may take up the idea and give effect to it, but that it may not be altogether ignored for want of initial action. I am willing to receive communications from any that may be interested in the scheme with a view to forming a committee to consider it in detail.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
121, Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay.

## "Value Of Honey And Natural Foods"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th instant a letter appears under the above head signed by the promoter of the Juvenol Laboratories.

While the profession and the public must be thankful to the promoter for throwing some more light on the uses of honey, may I tell him through your columns that his comments on my letter are unjustified in that my object was solely to draw the attention of the medical profession mainly and the public at large generally that honey is a far superior article of diet to glucose which the profession are prescribing on such a large scale.

I am aware of the honey product advertised by the laboratories but my point was and is to emphasise the value of honey rather than any particular manufactured product thereof.

I was not, however, aware that honey must be of a particular variety and that it should at least be a year old before use. This evidently is an Eastern theory not known in the West but if supplies of the "Madhumakshika" variety of honey can easily be had and at a reasonable price I, for one, would prefer it. 'Sterilisation' of honey is one step further and I agree that this would be safer for consumption than the contaminated stuff as well as the synthetic stuff that is imported and the adulterated one that is often on the market.—Yours, etc.

NATURAE VIS MEDICATRIX.
Bombay March 18.

## "South Indians And Hindi"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wish to write the following few lines based on my experience for the benefit of my South Indian brethren in Bombay. I have learnt Hindi from the Hindi school, Matunga. What I now find is that it has removed provincialism from me whenever there comes an opportunity to mingle with the other sections—this also I am able to get more after learning Hindi. This is clear proof that the common language dispels provincialism.

A few days ago Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj said that he had met many South Indians who are really clever, but who had to keep behind for want of knowledge of Hindi. This is particularly so, he said, in the field of commerce. It is a hard fact but easy to realise that we form a body of "docile quill drivers" in an essentially commercial city.

Another point to which I wish to draw the attention of my brethren is that they will grant that India will become self-governing sooner or later. At that time the knowledge of the common language will provide greater opportunities of service.

The study of the Hindi language makes us one with the other sections of the city; secondly it may help some of the adventurous to venture in trade and commerce and, thirdly, there is an element of service to the country. The language is learnt in about a year and I hope all my brethren will take full advantage of the opportunity.—Yours, etc.,

OLD STUDENT,
Hindi School, Matunga.

## Unsafe Deck Cars

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The new type of deck tram cars is certainly an improvement over the old type and far excels the latter in respect of comfort and appearance; but with regard to the arrangement of the stairs the safety of the passengers descending has been quite lost sight of, for the staircase opens out almost on a road, and a jerk or a slip of a foot may bring down a passenger on a road and thus expose him to the risk of being crushed under the wheels of the tram itself or of a passing motor car. A screen, therefore is an absolute necessity and may be fitted, as in the old type, so as to eliminate all chances of an accident of the nature detailed above.

Will the BEST authorities respond forthwith?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. JAYAKAR.

## Wanted A Stand For Victorias

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The local passengers arriving at the Victoria Terminus find it extremely hard to engage a gharry in the absence of a stand for victorias nearby. There has been a stand for taxis close by, but for the convenience of a certain class of people a stand for victorias is a great necessity. A stand in front of the Municipal building facing the main entrance of the Victoria Terminus, so as to be within easy sight of a call will be quite good and highly appreciated by the travelling public.

Will the authorities concerned kindly arrange to provide one?—Yours, etc.,

S. V. JAYAKAR.

## "Constructive Finance For India"

To The Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir,—I agree with the many proposals of taxation you have expounded in your editorial note under the above caption. Your suggestion is to grant rebates on incomes upto Rs. 5,000 a year in respect of 3 children under age is very unsound as it places a premium on breeding and goes counter to the supreme need of India of limiting her population if India wants to raise the standard of living of her children and also to increase the per capita income of Indians. There is an obvious error in your statement "To tax an income of Rs. 1000 at 2 per cent and leave untaxed one of Rs. 990 makes the higher income actually lower than the lower', because of section 17 of the Income Tax Act providing marginal relief according to which the higher income of Rs. 1,000 referred to by you would at least be higher by about Rs. 9 after paying the income-tax than the income of Rs. 990-0-0 and in no case lower than the lower income. There is a fertile and certain source of tax which has escaped your notice, it is the income of trusts which often spend more on the ministerial charges than on the objects of the trust, and are of sectional character. These trusts, religious and otherwise have often stood in the way and sometimes retarded the common human progress, and are to some extent the cause of our heavy police and military expenditure and should not escape taxation. Only those trusts which make no distinction of caste, creed, and culture should be exempted from tax. Another just source of tax ought to be the levy of death duties which is long overdue in India. I hope you would publish the above in your valuable daily and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. SHETTY.

## Vocational Guidance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Diverse are the ways and means proposed by which our education is sought to be reformed. Some strive for education in mother tongues, other insist on physical and military training being introduced, yet others maintain that to-day's education must essentially in the main be industrial and commercial. I realise that there are better brains than mine at work on this problem but there is one fundamental thing which seems to have been completely lost sight of in this zeal for reform.

It is not for me—a novice in the field—to remind you that the true function of education is to bring out the best in man—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and vocationally. Educationists are doing their best in the first four fields—have they even so much as touched the last field? And yet it is not the most important from the point of view of the educated man or woman's future progress in life?

May I point out to them the necessity of making vocational guidance of the student an essential part of the future educational system of India?

Right vocational guidance at the start of a youth's life means the saving of much time and energy that is otherwise wasted in actual life later on. It would save the tragedies that we everywhere observe to-day in educated men and women 'square pegs in a round hole' grumbling their lives away and being unable to render any useful service to society at large—merely living and working for their wages and salaries!

Why not make it compulsory for every full-fledged school to have the advice of vocational expert just as it is compulsory for a school to-day to have a drill-teeacher a drawing teacher—a scout-master and so on. I think the idea merits serious consideration—Yours, etc.,

P. N. MOHILE.

## *Always Laboured For Hindu-Muslim Unity*

WARDHA, Mar. 23.

Interviewed by the United Press on the death of Mr. Sherwani Seth Jamnalal Bajaj said:

"I had come in contact with Sjt. T. A. K. Sherwani for the last 15 years. He was a patriot and had no communal bias with him either in his public or private life. His untimely death, when the country needed him most, must have come as a shock to all his friends and admirers. It is very unfortunate to see that India is losing her best sons at critical moments. He ever laboured for Hindu-Muslim unity. May his spirit inspire nationalism in young India."—United Press.

## School Boy's Fine To Be Realised From Father

NOAKHALI, March 23.

The Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate has sentenced Biswambar Saha, aged 14 years, a school boy of village Ganipur, Police Station Begumganj, to pay a fine of Rs. 30 under section 6 (2) Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act and has ordered the fine to be realised from his father.

The boy was served with a restraint order by the District Magistrate not to leave his house between the hours of sun set and sun rise. It was alleged that the boy was found absent from his house one day after sun set.—United Press.

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# Ban On 24 Political Organisations

## GOVT. SAYS, THEY AIM AT VIOLENT OVERTHROW OF PRESENT ORDER OF SOCIETY

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The reasons for banning 24 organisations are given in a statement issued to-day by the Government of India. It states:

On July 23, 1934, the Government of India declared the Communist Party of India and its committees, sub-committees and branches to be unlawful associations under the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 on the ground that they had for their object interference with the administration of law and maintenance of law and order, and constituted a danger to the public peace.

The reasons for this action were that it had been held judicially by the Allahabad High Court in the Meerut case that the Communist Party of India aimed at the violent overthrow of the present order of society and bringing about the Independence of India by means of an armed revolution, and sought to secure this object by means of mass action, strikes, demonstrations, etc., culminating in a general strike and an armed insurrection.

EFFECT OF 'DRAFT PLATFORM'

In amplification of that statement Government give extracts from the "Draft Platform of Action", which first appeared in December 1930 in "The International Press Correspondence", the official organ of the Communist International, and copies of which were circulated at the Karachi Congress in March 1931. Government had evidence to show that attempts were being made by Communists in various parts of India to carry into effect the programme outlined in the "Draft Platform", which would eventually lead to mass revolution, and that, as in other countries, such as the United States of America Communists were endeavouring to secure control over workers' organisations to create thereby revolutionary organisations of workers which would control "bona fide" Labour organisations. They were also attempting to inculcate revolutionary and Communist ideas into peasants, in particular in the Punjab; were starting Youth Worker's League e.g., in Madras and Bombay and in industrial centres in Bombay and Calcutta; and were endeavouring to obtain control over trade unions.

LOCAL GOVTS' ACTION

In view of these facts Government recognised the necessity of takng action not only against the Communist Party of India but also against its subsidiary organisations which were working in support of its programme and adopting methods which it had suggested.

The Punjab Government, therefore, on September 10 last year declared unlawful five associations, including the Anti-Imperialist League of the Punjab, the Kirti Kisan Party, and the Amritsar Kirti Kisan Sabha.

In Madras, the Local Government on November 20 last year declared unlawful the Young Workers' League, which, in a criminal case, was found to be "imbibed with all doctrines of the Communist International to spread the doctrine of Communism in the worst form." There was also reason to believe that this league, which was in no sense a "bona fide" trade union or labour organisation, was in touch with the Communist International.

In November last, the Bombay Goverment took similar action against five associations, which were described in a "communique" to be controlled by Communists.

NOTHING AGAINST "BONA FIDE" UNIONS

Finally the Government of Bengal took action against 13 associations which were under the control of local Communist agitators.

The statement adds that the account of the action taken by the Local Governments shows clearly that no action has been taken against "bona fide" trade unions or labour organisations, but only against those which are working in support of the objects of, and adopting the methods recommended by the Communist International Government hope that the action taken by the Government of India and the Local Governments would tend to hamper the work of Communist agitators, prevent the spread among the uneducated working classes and uneducated cultivators of revolutionary Communist ideas, and that by so doing lead to the growth of "bona fide" labour organisations working for the good of workers.

# Plan For Heaven Of Peace On Earth

(Continued from page 16).

debtedness and declared that if Government did not tackle the problem by reduced expenditure and reduced taxation the consequences would be very serious. Several provinces had deficit budgets and looked to the centre for doles. This practice could not be continued for long as the whole structure might break down any moment.

UNJUSTIFIABLE

Dr. Bannerji said that in recent years the Government had added about Rs. 40 crores per annum to its revenue by taxation and all that money had been utilised to strengthen the development of or for assistance to existing industries. Only two provinces had been granted subvention namely the N.W.F.P. and Bengal. Therefore, this fresh taxation could not be justified. Resources of the various provinces were in a precarious condition with the result that they were carrying on the administration with loans and starving the beneficent departments. The Bengal Government had made an earnest endeavour to meet the situation by retrenching to the extent of over Rs. 47½ lakhs and initiating legislations for further taxation, but even then they had failed. He appealed to the Government to give a substantial share of the jute duty to Bengal and transfer some financial resources to such other provinces, which despite earnest endeavours had not been able to balance their budgets.

HEAVY BURDEN ON POOR

Reverting to taxation Dr. Bannerji said that the Government had not resorted to the other alternative to taxation. Retrenchment was tried, but was not carried out properly. The incidence of taxation had fallen heavily on the poor. This was a great injustice. The Government should, therefore, take the earliest opportunity of removing this injustice by reducing the salt duty, postal rates and raising the taxable minimum to Rs. 2,000 and abolishing duties on kerosene and matches. He could not understand why the Finance Member fought shy of economic plannings, which was not only practised by States in India in prehistoric days, but during the Moghul period and even by earlier British administrators. The Government should adopt a policy of cautious economic development and thus help the impoverished masses.

The House adjourned for lunch.

FORTHCOMING BUSINESS.

After lunch, Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, read a statement of the business for the rest of the session indicating extension of the session into April and requesting the House to sit on the 30th instant as well.

The President agreed to this and as for Sir N. N. Sircar's suggestion to sit late to dispose of the Finance Bill he did not give any decision to-day.

Mr. Ghaznavi spoke for 100 minutes on the Finance Bill. He asked Sir James Grigg to have more imagination and foresee the effect of unrestricted export of gold from India. He urged the imposition of an embargo on gold to prevent people from parting with their family reserves. Every country in the world was preserving its gold, but India alone was exporting it.

Sir James Grigg informed the speaker that England exported gold to Belgium and France.

SALT IMPORT DUTY.

Mr. Ghaznavi maintained that the embargo should be imposed and that the Assembly should do something in this direction. He welcomed the reduction of import duty on silver, but favoured its abolition. Referring to the additional import duty on salt Mr. Ghaznavi dealt at length on its effect on the consumers in Bengal and repeatedly asserted that this duty was imposed not in the interests of manufacture in India, but for the sake of four merchants in Aden, three of whom were Bombay people and one an Italian. This duty was imposed despite opposition from the Bengal and Bihar Governments. Not an ounce of salt manufactured in the northern or western India was coming into Bengal, because of the heavy rail freight and yet Bengalees were penalised by this duty.

Regarding the proposed protection to rice Mr. Ghaznavi wondered how the Government were going to distinguish between broken and unbroken rice and suggested an uniform duty on all imported rice, if possible by raising the proposed duty from 12 annas to Re 1-4-0 per maund as recommended by the Crop Planning Conference.

HEAVY RAIL FREIGHT.

As for the wheat duty Mr. Ghaznavi said that he had no objection to it provided it really helped the Punjab, U.P. or Sind. But the fact remained that again owing to heavy rail freight Punjab wheat did not go to Bengal, which had to rely entirely on foreign wheat.

Sir Joseph Bhore interrupting contradicted this statement.

Proceeding Mr. Ghaznavi made an appeal for the extension of postal facilities in rural areas and to return to half anna postcards and one anna envelope. He wanted the minimum income-tax level to be raised to Rs. 2,000 and supported the abolition of export duty on skin, although Madras members might oppose it. Indianisation of the army and the reservation of the coastal maritime trade to Indian owned vessels were among his other requests. He had no objection to foreign shipping companies competing with Indian shipping companies, but the practice of freight cutting and confidentaal rebates should be abolished

CLOSURE MOTION LOST.

At this stage many members on the Government benches moved closure, but the House by 69 votes to 45 decided in favour of continuing the discussion.

Dr. Rajan wished there had been a medical member in the Executive Council for no economist or financier could make a success of the job without having a proper perspective of human life and human values. For instance, if anything could be done to increase the average life of Indians, it would be the best form of economic planning and would enrich the country. He hoped that Sir James Grigg's recent visit to the villages had given him an idea of the squalor in which men lived in villages. Dr. Rajan suggested that the entire sum of Rs. 1 crore for rural uplift should be utilised for the purpose of improving health conditions in villages.

FAVOURITISM TO I. M. S.

Dr. Rajan protested against the favouritism shown towards the I. M. S. people in filling appointments requiring medical qualifications. Why should a doctor with F. R. C. S. qualification be made to act as an under study of an I. M. S. officer, who might not have even half as good qualification? Moreover, why should the I. M. S. people be thrust upon civil departments? He could not understand why the posts of civil surgeons under the local Governments were filled with white I. M. S. doctors to the exclusion of Indian doctors infinitely more qualified. He did not know of any country in which the civil departments were forced to take a certain quota of medical men. There were already 200 I. M. S. reserves in the Medical Department and this number was being increased by another 103. These reserve officers were for the army, but if war broke out these men were very likely to remain in filling those appointments while the recently recruited men would be sent to war.

The Government was not practising economy in carrying out this policy, nor doing justice to Indians in their own country, for since the war as many as 1,500 temporary men had been recruited to the army, of whom however, only 68 continued on a permanent footing. Regular men from England were being paid heavy gratuities, which enabled them to make a good start in life after retirement, but Indians were started without any compensation. He urged the complete abolition of residuary posts and the grant of full powers to local Governments to fill appointments under themselves.

He also urged that the large stock of quinine which the Government were keeping, should be utilised by distributing it free among poor people, who were dying in large numbers every year of malaria.

The abolition of brothels and educating the masses against venereal diseases as was done in other civilised countries, were among the other suggestions made by Dr. Rajan.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

## *BREACH OF RESTRAINT ORDER*

### *Three Men Convicted At Tangail*

TANGAIL, Mar. 24.

Brahmadas Talukdar, a clerk of the Tangail Town Bank, has been arrested for alleged violating the restraint order served on him under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act.

Kshitish Chandra Chakravarty of Mirzazpore and Parbati Charan Biswas of Tangail town have been convicted by the S.D.O. under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 and Rs. 25, respectively for violating restraint orders served on them.—United Press.


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# JOIN BARODA PRAJA MANDAL

## Darbar Gopaldas On Its Growing Popularity

## PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE IN SESSION

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, March 23.

The twelfth session of the Baroda State People's Conference commenced its proceedings to-day noon under the presidentship of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Messrs. Morarjee Desai, Laxmidas Ashar, Darbar Gopaldas, Smts. Sardaben Mehta, Maniben Patel and other prominent leaders attended the session.

Representatives of all districts eulogised the manifold services of the "Grand Old Man" of Gujarat, especially his organising capacity for bringing new awakening amongst the people at the age of 82.

MESSAGES FROM LEADERS

The Secretary read the addresses and the annual report.

Gandhiji sent a message wishing success to the Conference under the able leadership of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee.

Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Manilal Kothari, Khurshed Nariman, Miss Mithuben Petit, Mr. Chandulal Desai and many others sent messages of goodwill wishing the Conference a unique success.

Darbar Gopaldas addressing the gathering expressed satisfaction at the growing popularity of the Prajamandal amongst the subjects and the State and exhorted the people to unite all their forces into a central organisation like the Prajamandal for ventilating their grievances and demanding their legitimate rights under a progressive ruler like His Highness.

FORMAL RESOLUTIONS

Four formal resolutions were passed, one expressing deep sense of gratitude on behalf of the people to His Highness for granting liberal relief measures to agriculturists, and three resolutions expressing sorrow at the demise of Hararji Chandorikar, a worker of Navsari, of Matubhai Kantawala of Baroda and of Ramlalbhai Desai, one time elected president of the Conference.


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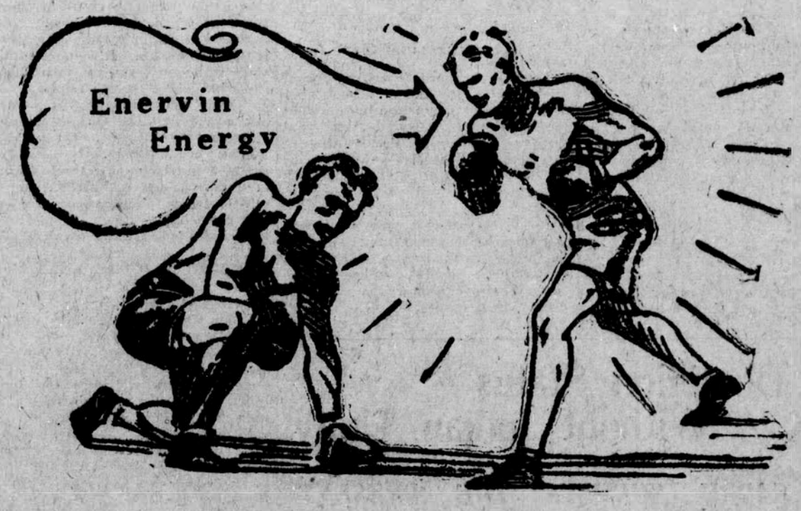


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# Zeal Of Nationalism In India

## Finest Sacrifices Without Bitterness

### WHAT INDIA WANTS IS NOT DOMINION STATUS BUT SELF-DETERMINATION, SAYS DR. ROYDEN

Dr, Mande Royden writes in the "News Chronicle as under: —

Shortly before the worst outbreak of "the trouble" in Ireland, I was in that country fora brief visit. The people I met were such as would in England be described as "extremists." The majority of them were young, some very young.

They told me that Ireland had lost all interest in the question of Home Rule. No one now cared for anything less than a Republic, and, though many of them were artists, writers, poets or educationists, their interest in these matters also had been destroyed in the consuming fire of their political nationalism.

SIMILAR SITUATION IN INDIA.

Now in 1935, I have recently returned from a brief visit to India. The situation there seems to me tragically and alarmingly like that which I have described in Ireland.

I went as the guest of the all India Women's Conference, an orgnisation which is not regarded as of the Left any more than of the Right, but rather a centre party among Indian women. It is nominally not interested in politics except where they touch questions social or moral reforms.

On their agenda such matters as the Sarda Act for the abolition of child-marriage, the legal disabilities of women in India, illeteracy among women, the need of education, for medical services, and so forth, appear in due order. They were passed for the most part without or almost without discussion. The real interest lay not in these matters at all but in politics.

Again nominally, political reforms came within the scope of the Conference's functions only where they touched the enfranchisement of women. In fact, the question of the position of women in the proposed constitution hardly iterested the Indian women in comparison with the intensity of their interest in the national aspect of pending reforms.

Again, I was struck with the likeness to Ireland and Irish women at the time of the trouble. Very few Irish women were feminists first and nationalists second.

English women who were keen about the suffrage used to complain that, however keen Irish women might be, they would never bring their full strength to bear on their politicians if doing so was likely to divide councils and weaken action on the national issue.

We English suffragists were inclined to criticise our Irish sisters for this, but, after all, what became of the suffrage movement in Great Britain in 1914 when war broke out and the nation was in peril? Did any of us whether pacifists or not, seriously consider going on withour suffrage agitation at such an hour?

NATIONAL ISSUE BURNS UP

So with India. The national issue comes first and burns up everything else. I met many whose interest had originally been in social rather than political reform; they are politicians now. I met young women happily married wealthy, and with all that the world could offer for their contents; they are exchanging their homes for prisons and have served a term more than once already.

I met a young man whose whole interest has been in education, especially the education of little children; he, too, has been in prison, and affirmed that he had laid aside his ambition to serve in the world of education until he is no longer needed in politics.

I met a girl, brilliant, with musical gifts, and (I was assured) with a great career before her; she, too, has given this up for politics. These sacrifices, however, can only be made by the very finest without bitterness. Few can reach such a level, and bitterness is inflecting the hearts of the younger generation at the sacrifices which they feel are being demanded from them by an issue which should never have arisen.

CRUELTIES OF CHILD MARRIAGE

There are women who are moved—passionately moved— by the dreadful cruelties perpetrated in child-marriage, inspite of the Sarda Act. I remember for instance, at a great dinner party I attended when our host spoke of these things as more fit to be dealt with by patient persuasion and influence than by legislation or coercion: he was interrupted by a cry of indignation from an Indian lady, neither young nor fanatical nor ill-mannered—"Would you deal so with murder?"

When the speaker, some-what taken aback, muttered that murder was a different thing, she relentlessly pressed her point—"Some of us think that this is worse!" Nevertheless, for her also, the national issue overrules all, as in Ireland during the trouble—as in England during the war.

The attitude of the Government convinces them that they are right in this. The Sarda Act was passed—not much helped by the Govenment. It has become a dead letter— because the Government cannot or dare not enforce it. Why is this true of a Government which, after all, has to its credit the abolition of sati?

FEAR OF GANDHIJI'S RURAL UPLIFT

loIt is because the Government no onger feels that it has the confidence f the people. It is afraid to stir up trouble. It has become obscurantist and obstructionist. It is afraid even of Mahatma Gandhi's "village uplift" movement. It means well, but dares not do well.

These "extremists" are no longer interested in Dominion status. They demand self determination in the fullest sense of word. They demand that they shall themselves decide—that is, that India shall decide——whether she remains in the British Commonwealth of Nation or not. Well, are they not right?

I shall be told that these are indeed extremists and no more important than the bubbles on the surface of the water. The bubbles on the surface of the water, however, show that there is boiling under neath.

# No Dominion Status Without Indian Unity

## *DR. SAPRU SURVEYS THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION*

ALIGARH, (By Mail).

"There is no use talking of Self-Government, Dominion Status, or anything bigger than that unless you are assured that there is anything in India known as Indian Unity," said the Right Hon'ble Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the course of a speech delivered in the Aligarh Muslim University Union.

Referring to the J. P. C. Scheme of reforms he said :—

"I have criticised it publicly and am ready to criticise it to-day. If you resent it, I agree with you, because it falls short of expectations, but if you reject it I am not with you."

The hall was packed to its utmost capacity.

Professor A. B. A. Haleem, the acting Pro-Vice-Chancellor and the President of the Union presided. The subject of the lecture was the J. P. C. Report.

Sir Tej Bahadur began by recalling his associations with the University and said that "there are circumstances which spiritually unite me with your University. Though I have not been a student of the M. A. O. College I at one time nearly became one. I remember the days I spent in the house of the great founder of this University whose name will always be remembered with reverence and love in this country. I also had the privilege of knowing his son, Justice Mahmood, who it is my conviction, was the greatest jurist India has produced."

POLITICAL PARTIES UNREAL.

hComing to the subject of his lecture e said that "while I was in England in connection with the R. T. C., I came to the conclusion that if I have to serve my country I must not identify myself with any political party for I think our political parties are very unreal. A man who belongs to one party to-day may hold very reactionary views tomorrow. The so-called parties in India are very different in their essence and composition from parties in a country with a party government.

"It is my belief that political parties cannot spring up in this country unless political power is transferred to Indians, but as the situation stands to-day, there is hardly any reason for dividing ourselves in political parties, for there may be difference in the method and the pace of advance, but it is wholly inadmissible to describe that a man belongs to this party or another in this country.

THE NECESSARY STEP.

"There is no use talking of self-Government, Dominion Status or anything bigger than that unless you are assured that there is anything in India known as Indian Unity. There are schools of thought that consider that there is Indian Unity, but when I bear in mind the history of India I beg to differ.

"When you talk of India's future and a constitution for India, you will bear in mind that it is impossible to achieve a constitution which will satisfy the ambitions of most of us. Such a constitution if made, however perfect it might be, is not going to be durable.

"I visualised this to myself when I went to London. And I thought I would do the little I can to advance this Indian Unity. Our efforts were to a great extent successful in England. This came as a surprise to the British Nation. They could not believe that we Indians would put forward a United demand at such a supreme occasion.

WHERE HINDUS AND MUSLIMS FAILED.

"In the midst of that idealism, we then worked on concrete problems, and tried to bring about a communal settlement. The result of our efforts in this direction disillusioned me a great deal. There is no use my arguing whether Hindus were to blame or Muslims, were to blame but the fact remains, and I say it in shame, that on a supreme occasion they could not patch up their differences.

"It is extremely painful for me to refer to incidents that happened on that occasion in England as well as in India. On one occasion when the whole compromise was going to be signed, fountain pens had been picked up, one gentleman got up and said :

"Dr. Sapru might have come here for his Motherland, we have come for our community." (Shame, shame).

"I was a changed and disillusioned man. We were not thinking in terms of India, but in terms of this community or that community. Then I realised that Nationalism is nothing but a figure of speech to adorn our speeches. In one word it is a noble ambition but certainly not an accomplished fact.

"By this you should not be led to think that I am an enthusiastic supporter of the J. P. C. report. I have criticised it publicly and am ready to criticise it to-day. If you resent it, I agree with you because it falls short of expectations, but if you reject it, I am not with you. But what I want to ask myself is this. On whose behalf I pretend to criticise? On behalf of Hindus or Muslims? Is there any question on which any respectable body in India is agreed? Whenever real self-Government might come, it will not come under these circumstances when we are hopelessly divided in our ideas.

THE BEST AND THE 'NEXT BEST' THING.

"When we cannot achieve what we wanted, I asked myself, what is the next best thing we can achieve. I argued to myself that here is India, divided into British India and Indian India, and it is my conviction that even if you were given the best constitution and kept out states in India, there will be two constitutions which must come into conflict. This led me to the conclusion that our safety lay in asking for Indian federation with all its weaknesses, short-comings and imperfections, for it is the only workable scheme.

"Provincial autonomy is not worth having, it will never work in harmony with the central legislature which is weak. Whenever Indian Governments have gone to pieces it has always been through the Central Governments becoming weak. Take the example of the Moghul Empire. I do not want history to repeat itself in these days.

"I feel that notwithstanding its many short-comings, we must accept federation as the beginning of India's Unity rather than say that we of British India shall evolve our own system and leave Indian India to look to itself.

"Indian States are autocratic, and it is asserted, British India is democratic. This consideration seemed to me a sort of recommendation in favour of a federal constitution, because if our claim of being more democratic than the Indian States is true, it would be just to hope that we would in the course of working together the same constitution infect the States with the same spirit of democracy and would in a way bring them upto our own level in politics.

"In federation lies our Salvation. There is no height to which I would not like my country to rise. There is no political ambition to which I would not subscribe. Gentlemen, I do sometimes gaze at the stars, but I always keep my feet firmly planted on the ground."

## *PROSCRIBED BOOK AND OBJECTIONABLE LITERATURE*

### *Man Gets Two Years' Jail For Possession*

RAJSHAHI, Mar. 23.

Mr. S. C. Upadhaya, S.D.O. of Sadar convicted Pravash Pramanik of Naogaon, under Sections 35 and 36 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, for possessing a proscribed book "Biplabi Abani Mukherjee" as well as other objectionable literature tending to incite violence, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment.

The prosecution case was that this accused handed over a bundle containing the above-mentioned books to one Srirup Sarkar, who was subsequently convicted on his pleading guilty to the charge and examined as a prosecution witness—United Press.

# ROMANCE OF COSMOS

### Nanlal Describes Advent Of Spring

(The following is a free rendering by Mr. C. H. Thakore, of the speech of the great poet of Gujerat Mr. Nanalal Kavi on the occasion of "Vasantotsava" Celebrations in Bombay this week).

Come, you revellers, to-day is the Festival of Spring. Cuckoos are tuneful with the cries of spring; our hearts shout the same note of joy. Come, you revellers of spring, let us greet the object of our ecstacy.

The Vedic scriptures say: "Man is Spring".

Time may change the history of nations and the geography of the world. Yet Spring and its festivals are beyond the flux of time; the grand principles of creation know no change; the utterance of a great poet does not antiquate.

EVER-RENEWED SPRING.

If you ask what my poetic message is, I reply: "Ever-renewed Spring".

In the Mahabharata we read that Brahmins measure their age by penance, Kshatriyas by exploits, Vaishyas by wealth, and Sudras by years. Spring furnishes my formula for determining age. Spring is the ethos of evolution; that which does not evolve is old and outworn; arrested development is proof of age; the ever-growing are the ever-youthful.

Friends! my visions were born forty years back; they have come true to-day. The groves of Gujerat are over-flowing with my song of spring.

NEW ERA OF GUJERATI LITERATURE

Spring is Renaissance and Regeneration; "Vasantotsava' is the song thereof. "Vasantotsava"—published in 1898—signalised the birth of romanticism in Gujerati poetry. Casting off the age-old fetters of rhyme, it ushered in the new era of literary freedom. With it begins the twentieth century in Gujerati literature.

Allow me to recall and emphasize the truth that art does not lie beyond the pale of morality and religion. "The beautiful is the symbol of the moral, not of the immoral". That which exhorts men to become gods is the message of Virtue; that which asks men to become brutes is the counsel of Sin. "Vasantotsava" reveals the path of virtue, not the slope of sin; it is the festival of mango-blossoms, not of wine-fruits.

ROMANCE OF COSMOS

"Vasantotsava" is provincial, for it primarily belongs to Gujerat. The scene is laid in Gujerat; the characters therein are Gujerati men and women: it breathes of Gujerati air. But it is also national in that it visualises the renaissance of spring in the whole of India. Again, national as my sentiment is, it is not solely confined to the geographical limits of our country. Ideals must be as much international as national; else they would tumble to pieces like an ill-constructed edifice. My sentiment reaches out to other nations of the world; "Vasantotsava" is thus international. But we must proceed a step further; our world does not wholly exhaust the theme of the poem. You in Gujerat know that I am a worshipper of the whole Universe. My imagination finds the earth too small to spread its wings to the full; it seeks the limitless spaces of the universe. "Vasantotsava" embraces the entire universe; it is thus a romance of the cosmos.

"POETRY OF SPRING".

In every man's life there come the visions of Spring. He who discerns their advent is the visionary—the seer; he who realizes them is the lord thereof.

If I were to sum up the new romanticism in Gujerati poetry, I would do it in one phrase: "The poetry of Spring".

For the last thirty years I have poured forth my poetry of Spring, I have trumpeted its renaissance. My song has been heard by Gujerat, and has been sung over and over again.

Come, friends of the festivity, let us chant that tune once again.....

## *SIKH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE*

### *Silver Jubilee Session Begins On April 19.*

AMRITSAR, Mar. 23.

Sardar Bahadur Sir Sundar Singh Majithia has been duly elected to preside over the Silver Jubilee session of the Sikh Educational Conference to be held at Gujranwala on April 19, 20 and 21.

The Sikh Education Committee had requested His Highness the Maharaja of Faridkote State to preside over the session, but the latter expressed his inability to accede to the request.—United Press.

## "KIND AND SYMPATHETIC CHAIRMAN"

### Staff Bid Farewell To Mr. Sharpe Of Bombay Port Trust

The officers and staff of the Bombay Port Trust assembled at the Ballard Pier, on Saturday evening, to bid farewell to Mr. W. R. S. Sharpe, retiring Chairman of the Trust.

An address was presented to Mr. Sharpe on the occasion, enumerating the services he had rendered to the staff and the Trust.

Mr. Sharpe joined the administration as Deputy Accountant in 1913, and became the Chief Accountant the next year. Four years after, in 1918 he was made Secretary, and continued to hold that post till 1923, when he was appointed Deputy Chairman. He became Chairman in 1931.

MEASURES FOR STAFF'S WELFARE.

Various measures had been taken by Mr. Sharpe for the welfare of the Staff, and only recently he had recommended the restoration of the "obnoxious cut". "By your retirement," the address ran, "the Port of Bombay will lose a most experienced and capable administrator, and the staff a kind and sympathetic Chairman."

Mr. Sharpe, in his reply, said that all he had done in the interest of the staff was but to continue the good work of his predecessor.

In reference to the obnoxious cut, Mr. Sharpe said that the Port Trust was working under a deficit, and as such they could not honestly tell the public that the cut could be removed. He assured them however that it would be restored in a very short time, perhaps in September.

Regarding the future of the Port, Mr. Sharpe was extremely sorry that still much had to be done before it could be in its former flourishing condition. But Mr. Sharpe asserted, that there has been a definite improvement none can deny.

He then asked the members of the staff to study the organisations of staff unions in Great Britain, and work on those lines. If they could impress on the Committees the importance of propositions they put forward, the Executive were always willing to consider them most fully.

NO PREJUDICING OF POSITION.

In certain quarters there was an impression that heads of departments did not relish individuals taking part in the staff unioun." You will in no way prejudice your position, Mr. Sharpe remarked, "by taking a legitimate part in your own welfare."

In conclusion, he thanked one and all of the staff of working with him "most loyally and with the fullest co-operation" in spite of some "very galling things" such as cut in pay long hours and some similar things that had to be recently imposed on them.

## *SEQUEL TO PROTEST MEMORIAL TO VICEROY*

### *Rewa Zamindars' Estates To Be Managed By Court Of Wards*

REWA, Mar. 24.

As a sequel to the presentation of a memorial to His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council against the recommendations laid down in the Pawai Committee Report of Rewa State, which has now been referred back to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa for favour of consideration by His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council, the estates of the resenting zemindars of Rewa State are reported to have been taken over by the Government of the Rewa State under the direct management of the Court of Wards.—United Press.

## *"ATTEMPTED TO BRIBE TRYING MAGISTRATE"*

### *Satoria Money-Lender's Conviction Upheld*

JUBBULPORE, Mar. 24.

The conviction of Bhagirath, a malguzar and money-lender of the village Satoria in the Khurai Tehsil, who was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for offences under sections 161 and 116 of the Indian Penal Code (abetting the commission of offence of offering illegal gratification) has been upheld in appeal before Mr. Snelson I.C.S. Additional Sessions Judge, Saugor.

The prosecution story was that the accused, who filed a complaint in the court of a second class Honorary Magistrate of Khurai against one Vijoy Singh and others, attempted to bribe the trying Magistrate.—United Press.

# PRECARIOUS FINANCIAL POSITION OF EUROPE

## A. A. A. In A Jam

### PROSPECTS OF REMOVAL OF PROCESSING TAX

Bombay, Mar. 22.

"There are still twenty-four hours in a day. Most other things seem somewhat less stable.

Politically not for twenty years has Europe been more irritable, full of suspicion and pugnacious in pronouncements But wars don't start that way. The obvious seldom happens, state Messrs. Langley & Co.

Financially the position in Europe is equally precarious. But, as we stressed on a previous occasion, should the snapping of the weakest ling, Belgium, in the the Gold Bloc lead to a general divorcement from gold, we do not think that is necessarily disaster. There is, to our mind, more hope for "controlled flexibility" than for any system which has the rigidity of the old gold standard.

Cotton, in addition to repercussions from political and financial uncertainties, has been depressed by a complete absence of any lead from Washington. The A.A.A. are definitely in a jam and meanwhile have shown a singular lack of constructive ideas in getting out of it.

We do not profess to know what their plans will be. But, up against the necessity of exercising intelligent anticipation, we might suggest that a likely policy will include the repeal of the processing tax, a continuance of the 12 cent loan for old crop but no loan for new crop.

LOANS & TAX

Loans to farmers are financed from the processing tax. Therefore, short of sheer philanthropy the cancelment of the processing tax would necessitate the stoppage of loans.

As certain lines of American cloth are already being undersold in America by Japanese varieties and the exports of American cotton cloth for 1934 were the lowest figure ever reported it is obvious that no form of export bonus on cotton can be given without the repeal of the tax on domestic production.

The removal of the processing tax would greatly assist domestic consumption and with some five million bales being held off the market in the old 12 cents loan we see more than a possibility of a recovery in prices in spite of no new loan.

Technically American markets have benefitted very considerably from the tremendous liquidation of the last ten days and aroung present levels we favour purchases for a quick turn.

LOCAL MARKET

Although there was considerable long liquidation the Bombay market did not follow the American decline on anything like full parity. Having bought heavily against options the principal sellers of those delectable contracts were compelled to make an attempt to hold the market. These options are declared on the 30th instant and at least until that date it is impossible for the leading option accounts to unload a position which, on a turn in American markets, would have to be replaced.

Subsequent to the last trading date of this month the position of the Broach April/May contract will be reduced to one of trade and straddle shorts against speculative longs.

Meanwhile, the European House who was long of this contract has recently shown a disposition to liquidate.

Faced with political and financial uncertainties in the international outlook, not to mention the constant wonder as to what Washington will do next, it is not surprising that export business towards the end of last week came almost to a standstill. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good and the uncertain outlook for the Gold Bloc has recently brought France into the Indian markets for cotton.

During the last few days Japan also has been nibbling at Oomras while China on the decline has shown some interest in Bengals.

Bengals and Oomras are still cheap relative to American markets and intrinsically definitely cheap. We recommend spinners in foreign markets to cover requirements in these styles particularly as selection in Oomras is now becoming more difficult.

It is only Broach April/May and staple cottons based on that contract which for the time being are somewhat out of parity. But at Rs. 4 discount Broach July/August is more attractive and in easier markets we recommend purchases of that contract."

## PIECEGOODS & YARNS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay has issued the following average quotations for local made piece goods and yarns:—

Bombay, Mar. 22

PIECE-GOODS.

| | per lb. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| **Grey, Unbleached.—** | |
| Longcloth (Standard Quality) | 0 10 1 |
| Longcloth (Fine Quality) | 0 15 8 |
| Shirtings | 0 9 10 |
| Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) | 0 9 3 |
| Leopard Cloth | 0 9 8 |
| Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border) | 0 10 2 |
| Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.) | 0 14 6 |
| Drills | 0 8 5 |
| Domestics | 0 8 5 |
| Domestics | 0 8 7 |
| Salita | 0 10 6 |
| Chadars | 0 10 2 |
| **White Bleached.—** | |
| | Per piece. |
| Longcloth | 9 3 4 |
| Drill | 8 9 9 |
| **Yarns.—** | |
| | Per lb. |
| 4s (All Waste) | 0 3 6 |
| 6 1/2s (All Waste) | 0 3 9 |
| 8 1/2s | 0 5 2 |
| 10 1/2s | 0 5 7 |
| 12 1/2s | 0 5 10 |
| 16s | 0 7 6 |
| 20s | 0 7 9 |
| 24s | 0 8 4 |
| 32s | 0 10 4 |
| 40s | 0 12 1 |
| 60s | 1 1 2 |
| 80s | 1 6 9 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Mar. 23.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 3 days | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 3,144 | 191,719 |
| Central India | 1,366 | 72,717 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 796 | 80,697 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 643 | 32,558 |
| Berar | 3,872 | 283,419 |
| Central Provinces | 915 | 67,600 |
| Total Oomras | 10,736 | 728,710 |
| Dholera | 816 | 110,692 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 50 | 29,730 |
| Rajputana | 48 | 16,466 |
| Sind-Punjab | 1,324 | 259,589 |
| Broach | 2,423 | 78,894 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 729 | 36,203 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 220 | 25,619 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 105 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 712 | 30,157 |
| Persian | ... | 2,350 |
| American | ... | 14,020 |
| Egyptian and African | 324 | 153,399 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 104 |
| Total | 17,382 | 1,486,029 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 21st March.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,292 | 245,199 |
| Japan and China | 10,900 | 622,048 |
| Coast Ports | 200 | 16,432 |
| Up-country by Rail | .. | 134,342 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan | ... | 12,960 |
| Total | 14,392 | 1,030,981 |

SUGAR MARKET CLOSED..

The Bombay Sugar Market remained entirely closed on Saturday the 23rd March 1935 in honour of sad demise of Sjt. Sherwani, a prominent leader and a member of the Legislative Assembly.

## GENERAL RAIN IN KASHMIR

### Thundershowers In Frontier And Baluchistan

POONA, March 24.

Yesterday's low pressure are over the north Punjab caused nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir and local thundershowers in the Northwest Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan with fairly widespread dustorms and scattered light showers 1 n the Punjab. It is now passing northeastwards through Kashmir.

A shallow low pressure area appeared this morning over west central India.

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Sonamarg four inches; Dras two inches; Srinagar one and a half inches and Skardu, Dera Ismail Khan and Murree a quarter inch each.

Forecast: Fairly widespread rain will continue in Kashmir and thundershowers extend in and near the Punjab Kumaon Hills. Scattered thunderstorm and rain may also occur in the Central parts of the country, in United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Bengal and Assam.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-3 1935.

Changeo f8 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.037 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.8 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 70 5 degrees

Mr.ximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.5 degrees 0.3 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 73.3 degrees 0 2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 161 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETRE READING DATED 23-3-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.7deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.06 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.85 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# Active Short Covering On Pitman Inflationary Legislation

## Sudden Rise In Cotton Prices On Bullish Geneva News

## Japanese Selling Meet With Bombay Buying In Liverpool

### SIGNS OF CONFIDENCE RETURNING

***Bombay, March 23.***

***The sudden and substantial recovery of 130 cents per bale of American cotton was registered on the New York Cotton Exchange on Friday afternoon. This improvement was due to Japanese buying of old crops and the House of Representatives passed by a large majority the Pitman Bill authorising payment of war-veterans' bonus by issuance of currency. This measure was considered inflationary and was followed by active short covering.***

Bombay, Saturday.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was rather dull until closing when suddenly advanced on bullish political news from Geneva and active short covering.

The House of Representatives passed by a large majority the Pitman Bill to pay war bonus by issuance of currency against President's wish. It is believed that if the Senate passes the Bill it will become a law. The immediate effect of the bill was bullish and was considered inflationary and was followed by active short covering.

It appears that general confidence is returning and with more light on the Processing Tax and Government loans on the new cotton crop there will be steady recovery in prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with May 10.73. There was scattered selling and prices declined 5 points with May 10.68. The market was dull but towards the close there was active short covering and Japanese buying which resulted in a sudden rise of 31 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net rise of 23 to 34 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points at 11.30c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 27 to 28 points. Spot cotton prices were raised by 28 points at 11.23c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with Far-Eastern and Continental selling of new crop. Trade was calling near position. Later on there was Japanese selling which met with local and Bombay buying and trade calling. The market closed steady at a rise of 3 points for near months but distant deliveries closed unchanged. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.30d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 7 points. At the close March was quoted 5.43, May 5.43 and July 5.44.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 points but Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.15. Uppers futures closed 8 to 9 points and spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.18d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one point while Ashmouni futures closed 9 points up to one point down.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The substantial recovery of prices yesterday was partly due to Japanese buying but principally on the favourable news from Geneva.

M. Laval's reconciliatory speech yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies on Germany along with the U.S.A. Government's emerge from silence and the declaration of disapproval as to German violation of Treaty provisions has infused confidence that any aggressive action on the part of Germany may not be tolerated.

Furthermore, a Senate group has pressed forward on the President to grant a 12 cent loan on new crop and limit production to 10 million Bales.

Apart from political factors the present low prices have afforded an opportunity to Japanese and other spinners to secure their requirements in the contract market with a view to take up tenders later on, in consequence of higher spot basis. The 'Pool having not sold any cotton, there is no weakness in the interior basis. The delay in the formation of a new Belgian Cabinet has revived rumours of an early devaluation of the belga, notwithstanding the repeated official re-affirmation to hold on to the Gold standard. The House of Representatives passed last night the War. Veterans Bonus Bill but the President has all along opposed the payment of this bonus. It remains to be seen whether the Senate can overrule the President's veto, should they also vote in favour of the Bill.

Although we believe that any advance hereafter will depend entirely on trade demand, consolidation at present levels will slowly restore confidence in consumers to bid on all set-backs.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 10.99 plus 27 (2-54 p.m.)
Lowest 10.68—04 (12-46 p.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.12 plus 04 (2-45 p.m.)
Lowest 6.07—01 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Orvis Bros and Co. New York:—

House of representatives passed bill authorising issuance of currency in payment of bonus. President is opposed. Expect moderate reaction.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York:—

Renewed inflation buying following veterans bonus bill passed by House of Representatives by a large majority indicating that bill could overrule presidential veto if the senate votes favourably. Short interest practically covered.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Nervous market. Straddle selling absorbed by trade calling.

New York: Advance due to fear of inflation.

New York: House of Representatives passed Bill authorising issuance of currency in payment of bonus.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Active covering on Inflationary Legislation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| May | 10.86 |
| July | 10.92 |
| October | 10.56 |
| December | 10.68 |
| January | 10.70 |
| Middling Spot | 11.20 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| January | 10.72 |
| March | 10.84 |
| May | 10.88 |
| Middling Spot | 11.14 |

New York 10-55 a.m. & Noon Call Closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 23.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations Prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March 1935 | | 6.29 |
| April 1935 | | 6.25 |
| May 1935 | 6.20 | 6.24 |
| June 1935 | | 6.22 |
| July 1935 | 5 93 | 6.19 |
| August 1935 | | 6.12 |
| September 1935 | | 6.04 |
| October 1935 | | 5.97 |
| November 1935 | | 5.94 |
| December 1935 | | 5.94 |
| January 1936 | | 5.94 |
| February 1936 | | 5.94 |
| Middling Spot | | 6.45 |

## PRESIDENCY HEALTH CONDITIONS

The following is the official report of the Health Conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 16th March.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency there were in all 192 attacks and 122 deaths from plague against 268-144 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Kaira 111 attacks and 76 deaths against 146-76; Satara 53-24 against 64-38; Bijapur 9-8 against 4-0; Dharwar 8-5 against 18-9; Belgaum 5-5 against 28-12; Sholapur 5-3 against 4-5 and Kanara 1-1 against 3-0.

CHOLERA.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 32 attacks and 17 deaths against 32 attacks and 12 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 10 attacks and 8 deaths against 17-3 in the previous week; Sholapur 21-8 against 5-0 and Satara 1-1 against nil.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox figures for the week are:—West Khandesh 426 attacks and 82 deaths; East Khandesh 372-65; Nasik 321-57; Belgaum 224-41; Dharwar 169-18; Poona 158-43; Thana 121-11; Satara 66-9; Ahmednagar 111-11; Kanara 89-12; Kaira 65-20; Ahmedabad 58-36; Broach 42-3; Bijapur 39-7; Sholapur 35-6; Kolaba 27-0; Ratnagiri 19-1; Surat 9-3; Panch Mahals 5-0; Bombay Suburban 9-1; Karachi 28-6; Thar and Parkar 7-1; Hyderabad 19-16; Dadu 3-0 and Bombay city 91-60. Total 2,513 attacks and 509 deaths against 2,468-448 in the previous week.

## NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 23.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 2,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | 1,000 |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 8,000 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS: | |
| March 1935 | 8.02 |
| May 1935 | 8.00 |
| July 1935 | 7.97 |
| October 1935 | 7.90 |
| November 1935 | 7.90 |
| January 1936 | 7.88 |
| March 1936 | 7.90 |
| F.G.F Spot | 8.32 |

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH (Good Staple):— | |
| Fully Good | 5.50 |
| Fine | 5.65 |
| Superfine | 5.80 |
| OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):— | |
| Fine | 5.49 |
| Superfine | 5.64 |
| Choice | 5.79 |
| BENGAL:— | |
| Good | 3.55 |
| Fully Good | 3.65 |
| Fine | 3.75 |
| SCINDE:— | |
| Fully Good | 3.85 |
| Fine | 3.75 |
| Superfine | 3.85 |

LONDON SILVER
London, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Market:—Steady. | |
| Spot | 27-3/8 |
| Forward | 27-1/2 |

LONDON GOLD
London, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold Bars Fine per oz. | £7 6 1. |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
London, March 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. London on:— | |
| Berlin | 11.88 |
| Amsterdam | 7.06 |
| Brussels | 20.10 |
| Madrid | 34.90 |
| Milan | 57.93 |
| Berne | 14.74-1/2 |
| Paris | 72.34 |
| Prague | 114.06 |
| T.T. London on New York closing rate | 4 77-1/8 |

SEEDS
London, March 23.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: March sellers £9-5-0.
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: March April sellers £11-2-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: March April sellers £11-10-0
Rapeseed Toria Hull Continent, c.i.f. ton: Mar Apl. sellers £11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton: March May sellers £11-10-0.
Cottonseed Bombay c.i.f. ton: No offers.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, March 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: April sellers 22/9.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels: April sellers 23/3
South Australian Parcels: Nominal.

## JOWAR CROP FORECAST

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following forecast of the (Rabi) Jowar Crop of the Bombay Presidency, and Indian States, excluding Sind, for the season 1934-35:—

The figures in this forecast relate to the rabi Jowar crop sown between September-November 1934.

Estimates up to 1st March 1935.

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency proper. | |
| British Districts | 5,610,000 |
| Indian States | 928,000 |
| Total | 6,538,000 |

2.7 and 2.4 per cent respectively over the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years.

The area remained almost stationary in the Deccan, but it increased in Gujarat and the Karnatak due to sufficient late rains of the season at the time of sowing.

SEASON

In Gujarat the crop was sown under the favourable rain and weather conditions of September and, although it suffered in growth in places in the Ahmedabad district due to deficiency of moisture at later stage, the crop was reported to be fair until the incidence of a prolonged cold wave of freezing intensity which swept across the country by the middle of January and spoiled the crop to a varying extent in the different parts of the Division. In low-lying areas in the Broach district, where the grain was in milk-formation stage, the crop suffered to the extent of about 25 per cent owing to the parching of leaves and the scorching of grains. The fodder, for which the crop is mainly raised in this Division, was also spoiled as the leaves dried up prematurely owing to the intense cold.

In the Deccan, the sowings commenced from the middle of September and were completed by the end of October. The germination was satisfactory and the crop was helped in further development by the beneficial rain received in the first week of November. But due to the severe frost about the middle of January the crop suffered to a varying degree according to the stage of development. The early sown crop, that had fairly advanced in growth, escaped damage from cold, while the late sown crop, which was too young to resist the frost, suffered rather severely on that account, especially in the western portions of the Nasik district and the northern parts of the Ahmednagar district. The crop was reported to have been also affected by "Chikta" disease (exudation of sugary secretion) in places in Poona and Ahmednagar districts. As a result, the outturn of the crop in many places is expected to fall much below the normal. The crop is being harvested or already harvested in this Division.

In the Karnatak the crop, which was sown in time and germinated well, suffered much during the growing period from want of sufficient soil moisture in many places particularly in the eastern parts of the Division and, although the ample rains received at the end of October and in the beginning of November improved the position to some extent, the condition of the crop on the whole is not very satisfactory and its outturn, it is feared, will be considerably below the normal.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the crop in North Gujarat is expected to return between 45 and 55 per cent of the normal, while the estimated yield of the crop in South Gujarat may range between 60 and 70 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan, the outturn of the crop may vary from 70 to 85 per cent. of the normal except in places in Nasik and Poona districts where it may come up to only about 60 per cent of the normal. In the Karnatak, the crop in the west may return between 65 and 70 per cent of the normal, but in the eastern parts of the Division, it is feared, the estimated yield of the crop may not exceed 50 per cent of the normal

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

| | Bombay Presidency proper Tons. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 968,000 |
| Indian States | 233,000 |
| Total | 1,201,000 |

0.9 and 8.3 per cent respectively over the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Mar. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32; Highest Rs. 32/13; Lowest Rs. 31/9; Closing Rs. 32/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 41; Highest Rs. 42/4; Lowest Rs. 40/11; Closing Rs. 41/13.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 23/6; Highest Rs. 23/15; Lowest Rs. 23/4; Closing Rs. 23/12.

OILS.
London, March 23.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: April sellers 20/6.
Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: May Aug. sellers 20/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, March 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 5-5/6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, March 23.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Stanard, No. 25:

C & F Calcutta per cwt: unchanged.
C & F Bombay per cwt: unchanged.
C & F Karachi per cwt: unchanged.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, March 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 10-1/4.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 22

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet during the major part of the week but easier at the end of the week under review, Offtake for Spot Sugar remained on a limited scale. On the whole Java Spot prices declined by about 2 annas per cwt., while Forward prices also declined by about 1 to 1 1/2 annas per cwt. during the week under review. Indian Sugar prices also declined by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt and demand was on a limited scale. Cawnpore market was reported to be quiet during the week. The Java market remained stationery at F. 3.50 for West Coast Indian Ports, with nearly no business doing. New York and London Terminal Markets were also reported to be steady during the week.

Arrivals:—S. S. Hilda arrived during the week with about 12304 bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Querimba and S. S. Baron Napier are expected to arrive on about the 25th and 31st instant with about 12000 and 15000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—Receipts of Deshi Sugar from 1st March to 17th March 1935, were estimated at about 30560 bags.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/1 per cwt
Transhipment Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
Shipment February Rs. 3/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment March Rs. 3/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H
Shipment May Rs. 3/9 per cwt F B H
Shipment June Rs. 3/10 per cwt F B H
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 3/11 per cwt F B H
Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 3/12 per cwt F B H

Deshi Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 13 to Rs. 13/6
Tone: Weak.

(Continued from Col. 7)

From Shangahai:—170 bales Gr. cotton yarn.

From Singapore:-596 bales Betel nuts; 40 bundles Gum: 65 cases Rubber; 930 bundles Rattans; 1473 bags Sago flour.

From Penang:—450 bags Betelnuts; 210 bags Topioca; 1273 bags Copra; 35 bundles Gunnies.

S.S. Vasna, Agents M. M. & Co. from Karachi:—7 cases Silver reals; 2 cases Silver bars; 12 cases Afghan silver coins; 6 cases Persian silver coins; 125 bags Flour; 150 bags Wheat; 42 bags Dry Prowns; 12 bags Manure.

From Basrah:—1779 pakages Dates; 100 bags Beans; 100 bags Edra; 233 bags Hartima; 106 bags Grain.

From Mohamerah:—48 bags Almonds.

S.S. Rane, Agents T. M. & Co from Calcutta:—80 bundles Matches; 80 D/s Red Lead; 17 pakages Soap; 25 bundles D. W. bags.

From Madras:—174 bales Newspapers cuttings; 15 bags Betelnuts

From Tuticorin:—173 bales cotton; 9 bales Cotton yarn.

EXPORTS
Bombay, March 23.

S. S. Geirfels for Passages:—25 bales Cotton raw Volkart Bros;

For Gothenburg:—100 bales Seed A.P. Gupta & Co..

For Hamburg:—55 bales Cotton raw, B. Harakchand & Co.

For Anwerp:—65 bales Cotton raw, N. Rajaram & Co.; 153 bags Seed F.F. Campbell & Co; 32 bags Semp T. Dawoodbhai; 200 packets Gr. oil cakes H.V. Oomerbhai; 13 bales Cotton fly M. Chandulal & Co.

For Glassgow:—670 De Magnesium Chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

For New York:—50 bales cotton fly M.B. Bode & Sons.

For Copenhagen:—67 D/s. Magnesium Chloride Pioneer Magnesia Work s.

For Rotterdam:—670 D/s. Magnesium Chloride Pioneer Magnesia Works.

S.S. City of Simla for Liverpool 813 bales Cotton raw Langley & Co 240 bags Ajmen seed S M Rajgor & Co; 199 bales Hemp M Nessim.

S.S. California for Glasgow:—3003 packets Myrabollams P. Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Alaska Maru for Shanghai: 3000 bales Cotton raw T. M. Kaisha; 500 bales Cotton raw Langley & Co.

For Osaka:—37 pieces Metal scrap G. Gabriel.

For Kobe:—500 bales Cotton raw T.M. Kaisha: 300 tons Stee scrap G. Gabriel.

For Yokohama:—100 bales Cotton raw N Nagshi & Co.

S.S. Liverpool Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Cotton raw T. M. Kaisha 405 bales Cotton raw Langley & Co; 100 bales Cotton raw D. Gelhabhai & Co; 1000 bales Cotton raw N. Nagshi & Co; 100 bales Cotton raw L Ramji; 300 bales Cotton raw V. Ladha & Co; 200 tons Iron scrap A Popatlal & Co.

For Osaka:—200 bales Cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co. 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales Cotton raw Ralli Bros.

# Shipping News

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS
Bombay, March 23.

S.S. Wildenfels, H Baver, Lionel Edward Ltd., Hamburg via Port Said.

S.S. Alaska Maro, T Tomita, O S Kaisha, Karachi.

S.S. Tairea, W H Creese, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co Durban via Porbunder.

S.S. Varsova, J L Durkee, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co Basrah via Karachi.

DEPARTURES
Bombay, March 23.

S.S. Geierfels, A Focke, Lionel Edward Ltd Antwerp Rotterdam and Bremen.

S.S. Havana Maru, S. Ishei, O S Kaisha, Kobe via Singapore.

S.S. Clumber Hall, S L Spence Madhavlal & Co., Calcutta.

S.S. Kiato, H Provan, James Finlay & Co., Karachi via Coast Ports.

S.S. Kepwick Hall, E J Harris, Killick Nixon & Co., Calcutta.

S.S. British Sailor, W Bell Anglo Persian Oil Co., Abadan

S.S. Clan Macbrayne, H. Mac Intyre, James Finlay & Co., Cochin.

S S Clan Ranald, H Evans, James Finlay & Co., Coast Ports.

S.S. Conte Verde G. Camell, Lloyd Triestino, Shangahai via Colombo.

S.S. Sumatra, G Filini, Lloyd Triestino, Karachi.

S.S. Ranee, C E Pratt, Turner Morrison & Co., Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. City of Simla, J MacMillan Killick Nixon & Co., Europe Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Querimba, C E Parker, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Navlakhi via Bhavnagar.

S.S. Gammula J N Collins Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Bassein.

LOADING
Bombay, March 23.

S.S. Conte Verde for Shangahai via Colombo.

## ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, March 22.

1 Kioto, 2030, Karachi 23-3, J. Finlay & Co.
2 City of Simla, 5963, Karachi 24-3 K Nixon & Co.
3 Wildenfels, 3794, Karachi 27-3 L Edwards Ltd.
4 Querimba, 4772, Navlakhi, 24-3 M.M. & Co.
5 Clan Macbrayne, 2976, Marmagoa 23-3 J Finlay & Co.
6 Clan Ronald, 3379, Bhavnagar, 24-3, J. Finlay & Co.
8 Kidderpore, 3263, N F, N F M.M. & Co.
11 California, 9930, U. Kingdom, 28-3, Graham Tdg. Co.
13 British Sailor, 3444, Abadan, 24-3, Anglo-P. Oil Co.
14 Geirfels, 4545, Bremen, 24-3, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Sumatra, 3651, Japan, 24-3 L. Triestino.
B P S Viceroy of India, 10,069 London, 23-3. M M & Co

## VICTORIA DOCK

1 Liverpool Maru, 4259, Japan 3-4, M M & Co.
3 Bamora, 1870, Busra, 27-3, M M & Co.
9 Alaska Maru, 4522, Japan, 30-3 O S Kaisha.
10-11, Havana Maru, 3450, Japan, 23-3 O S Kaisha.
14 Nagato Maru, 4325, Karachi, 23-3, N Y Kaisha.
15 Haideri, 912, Karachi, 23-3, S Hassum & Co.

## PRINCES DOCK

A Ranee, 3143, Rangoon, 24-3 T Morrison & Co.
B Garmula, 3234, Bassein, 23-3 M M & Co.
G Lalita, 283, NF, 26-3, Malabar Steamship Co.
K Kalavati, 460 Karachi, 24-3 B S N Co.
N Naringa, 4118 NF, 23-3, M M & Co.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Maloja 28-3 P & O S N Co.
Burdwan 29-3 P & O S N Co.
Masula 2-4 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 4-4 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-3, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 17-4 P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 25-4 P & O S N Co.
Somali 25-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Corinth, 29-3 F F Campbell Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4 F F Campbell Co.
City of Rayville 8-4-35 L Edward.
Pres. Polk, 19-4 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 26-3, L Edwards Co.
Aagetkerk 8-4, L Edwards.
Franenfels 24-4, L Edwards.
Werdenfels 26-4-35 L Edwards.

FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Varde 25-3 L Triestino.
Sumatra 18-3 L Triestino.

FROM GOTHENBURG
Japan 2-4 L Edwards.

FROM KOBE.
Nagato Maru 22-3 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 23-3 P & O S N Co.
Mantai Maru 28-3 O S Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 18-3, N Y Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 26-3 O S Kaisha.
Anyo Maru 30-3 N Y Kaisha.
Allpore 6-4, P & O S N Co.
Argun Maru 8-4, O S Kaisha.
Behar 26-4 P & O S N Co.
Shigisan Maru 15-4 O S Kaisha.

FROM AUSTRALIA
Narkunda 30-3, P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 13-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FROM BUSRAH.
Varsova 23-3 M M & Co.
Bandra 28-3 M M & Co.
Barala 4-4 M M and Co.

FROM RANGOON
Hatipara 23-3 M M and Co.
Nagpore 23-3 M M and Co.
Jalapalaka 2-4 Sindia S N Co.
Jalavihar 4-4 Scindia S N Co

FROM DURBAN
Tairea 23-3 M M and Co.
Gazana 24-3 M M & Co.
Takliwa, 20-4, M M & Co.
Karanja 6-4 M M and Co.

## SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 23-3 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 30-3 P & O S N Co.
Kaisar-I-Hind 6-4 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 13-4 P & O E N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-4 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 27-4 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
California, 28-3, G Trading Co.
Tuscania 11-4 G Trading Co
Britannia 25-4 G Trading Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels NF NF, L Edwards.
Wartehfels NF, NF, L Edwards.
Liebenfels NF, NF, L Edwards.

FOR NEW YORK.
City of Corinth 2-4, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres. Garfield 5-4, F F Campbell Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Conte Rosso, 26-3, L Triestino.

FOR KOBE.
Alaska Maru 30-3 O S Kaisha.
Taijin Maru 10-4, O S Kaisha.
Amyo Maru, 11-4, N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru 13-4, N Y Kaisha.
Mantai Maru, 19-4, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 21-4, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 27-3, M M & Co.
Varsova 28-3, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Tairea, 3-4, M M & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LANDING DATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| S S Garmula | 22-3-35 |
| " Naringa | " |
| " Lalita | " |
| " Haideri | " |
| " Dayawati | " |

IMPORTS
Bombay, March 23.

S.S. Havana Maru Agents O. S Kaisha from Yokohama:—50 cases Silk Yarn; 400 bales Ginger; 25 bales Paper.

From Tokyo:—25 cases Auto parts; 99 cases Clocks; 327 cases Slates; 38 kegs Bicarbonate of Soda; 45 cases Glass ware; 75 cases Toys.

From Nagoya:—556 bales Cotton shirting; 165 cases Tiles; 340 cases Porcelain ware; 50 cases Glass bottles; 100 cases Hardware.

From Yokkaichi:—50 cases Earthen ware.

From Osaka:—565 cases C. P. goods; 230 cases Cotton yarn; 220 cases Art. silk yarn; 139 D/s. Dyestuff; 250 cases Hard ware 150 cases Silk yarn; 56 cases Pircelain ware; 25 cases Toys; 180 coils Gal. steel ware; 100 bales Bicarbonate of soda; 160 kegs Red lead; 30 cs. Varnish; 160 cases fruits; 675 cases Glass ware; 50 cass Enamelled ware; 125 bales Woollen yarn 50 cases glue; 200 barrels coal pitch; 200 bundles straw boards; 210 pieces Iron Pipes; 248 bundles Brass rods; 45 cases Celluloid goods; 35 cases Stationery; 205 cases Glass bangles; 515 pakages Glass Bottles; 50 D/s. Chemicals; 95 bags Starch; 400 cases Oil products; 480 cases Animal fat; 40 cases Umbrella goods.

From Kobe:—565 cases Camphor 165 cases C.P. Goods; 80 bags Ginger; 100 D/s. Caustic soda; 300 cases Paints; 135 cases Celluloid bangles; 55 cases Silk goods; 25 bundles Woolen yarn; 165 pieces Tyres; 80 bundles Mattings; 20 cases Varnish; 100 cases Soap 60 bags Magnesium Carbonate; 50 Pakages Shovels; 300 cases Beer; 56 cases Medicine.

From Moje:—1000 bags Cement; 112 cases Window glass; 1265 bags Soda Ash; 185 bags Carbonate of Soda.

From Hongkong:—160 bundles China ware; 930 pakages Cassea 121 bundles Mattings.

(Continued in Col. 5)

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

## Plan For Heaven On Earth

### Bhagwandas Advocates Diversion Of Military Funds For People's Welfare

#### Tells Govt. Present System Has Corrupted India's Social And Economic Organisation

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Dr. Bhagwandas spoke on the Finance Bill, in the Assembly today for an hour giving his diagnosis of the situation in the hope he said, that it would lead to a better appreciation of the problems. Government had admitted that they were helpless creatures of a vicious system and that the constitution was blameworthy. The Opposition benches had depicted the sufferings of the people brought about by this vicious system. Thus the time had arrived for the victims of the system to co-operate and evolve a more virtuous one. The chief function of the State was to impart education on the right lines and create means of employment. Unfortunately the J.P.C. report had not a word on either of these subjects. The time had arrived for Government to have a committee of economic and educational advisers and draw up a comprehensive plan for education and employment. This would lead to a better outlook and reduce crime and remove deficits.

AGRICULTURISTS' PLIGHT

The position to-day was that agriculture was becoming less and less productive. Government service in India either directly or indirectly provided a living for 30 to 40 million people by spending 250 crores of rupees a year, and to the extent that Government provided a minimum wage and better condition of living to its employees, Government had made this economic planning. But the problem still remained of the balance of 230 million people, whose earnings per year were not more than Rs. 42 per head or seven pice per day. The Governments of the world were maintaining 30 million unemployed, and India had another 30 million unemployed. If the world did not spend 2,000 million on army expenditure, this money could be used for right education and right employment, and the hell of evil passion which the world was becoming would change into a heaven of friendliness and peace, with all people properly employed. If the officials and elected elders of the people consulted each other they could devise an excellent scheme for the country's welfare.

CAUSE OF CORRUPTION

Continuing Dr. Bhagwandas said that India had never before suffered from racialism and communalism and had absorbed all foreign elements but the British system had corrupted India's social and economic organisation. It was not the fault of the Englishman but of the system. The speaker did not want Indianisation of the services but Indianisation of the hearts of the officials. The Indian population contained peoples as white as the Scandinavians, as black as the Negroes, as yellow as the Chinese, as Red as the Americans.

The problem was not a colour problem. In fact a brown bureaucracy was worse than a white one, just as a convict jail warder was more brutal than others. He wanted the European officials to Indianise their heart and the Indian officials to give up anglicizing their heart. He believed that if the responsibility of keeping the communal peace were placed on the police and the police was censured for every outbreak, there would be no more riots in India. He spoke from experience of the Benares and Cawnpore riots, where the ground had been prepared for a year.

BEAUTY OF INDIAN CULTURE

Indians wished to live in peace and welcomed Britishers in India. The Indian language had no corresponding word for independence but it had words describing self-government and self-dependence, which showed that Indian culture was against isolation. Thus the right attitude to adopt was that the real aim of all should be the welfare of the people. To this end, he suggested that the salt duty should be reduced, revenue from opium be given up, supertax on higher incomes be further raised, surcharges and salary cuts be maintained, the export duty on skin be not abolished and the crore set apart for rural areas be spent in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi—which act would be a gesture to mollify bitter feelings—and also army expenditure be reduced and peace maintained through a militarised police. He maintained that thus would go notions of inferiority, superiority and separatism between the British and Indian, laying the foundation of a true League of Nations of the world.

Haji Abdulla Haroon said that the budget figures were unreliable inasmuch as Government always under-estimated revenue and when they realised more they sat like the Grand Moghul and distributed surplus which he thought was unfair to the legislature and the public. The speaker suspected that this was tactics to prevent the opposition from clamouring for reduction of taxes. He appealed to Government to make a separate contribution to Sind for road development. Otherwise the barrage scheme would not be completely successful.

The Sukkur Barrage would be the special responsibility of the Governor of the separated Sind, and he asked the Government of India properly to supervise the working of the barrage as they had invested enormous sums in it. Referring to exorbitant rates of interest on barrage loans raised ten years ago, Haji Abdulla Haroon suggested conversion at the present low rate. As one interested in the sugar trade, he spoke at length on the various aspects of it and complained of considerable smuggling through the Kathiawar ports.

Sir James Grigg: Will you give specific instances?

"NOT A CUSTOMS EXPERT"

Haji Abdulla Haroon: I am a simple man and not a customs expert. But I can prove how smuggling is going on.

He had not exact figures but roughly 32,00,000 tons of sugar had been imported last year into the Kathiawar ports. He asked if the people of these states had the capacity to consume so much sugar. Undoubtedly a vast quantity was dumped into British India.

Sir James Grigg and Mr. Lloyd intervening pointed out that there could be no restriction of imports from the states.

Haji Abdulla Haroon emphasised that even in its dealings with the States Government should see that the interests of British India did not unduly suffer. He suggested that the bulk of the sugar excise duty collected should be spent in the respective provinces for propaganda among cultivators for improvement of production.

The speaker criticised the Frontier policy which had failed despite expenditure of crores over eighty years. They ought to reduce this expenditure considerably.

WHEAT IMPORT DUTY

He welcomed the abolition of the skin duty and the proposal to levy an import duty on rice, but as for wheat he asked why Government had reduced the rate of import duty by eight annas.

Concluding Haji Abdulla Haroon referred to the colossal rural in-

(Continued on page 13).

## UNIVERSITIES & LEGISLATURE

### Mr. Chintamani's Plea For Increased Representation

### "CUT" CARRIED IN U. P. COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, March 23.

When the debate on Pandit Jyoti Prasad Upadhyaya's token cut motion in respect of Government training colleges was resumed in the U.P. Council this morning, speakers from the Opposition benches including Mr C. Y. Chintamani, leader of the Opposition, strongly criticised the method of admission of candidates to these colleges. It was also urged that the system of giving stipends to those, who could secure admission to these institutions should either be entirely done away with or their number drastically curtailed, so that the money thus saved could be better utilised. One of the speakers even suggested that in view of the unemployment among trained teachers the training colleges should cease functioning for some time at least.

Mr Chintamani urged the desirability of affiliating the Government Training College, Allahabad, to the Allahabad University.

Mr H R Harrop, Director of Public Instruction, did not agree with the view that there was considerable unemployment among teachers passing out of these colleges.

INNOVATION IN SELECTION.

Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, Minister for Education, explained at length the reasons, which had led him to introduce an innovation in the method of selecting candidates for training in these colleges. It was in response to the persistent demand that some change should be made in the machinery for the selection of students that he constituted selection boards as final authorities in the matter, one of the reasons which influenced him being the desire to obviate the charges of favouritism and even nepotism brought against the selecting authorities.

As regards the suggestion to affiliate the Allahabad Training College to the Allahabad University the Minister said that there were many difficulties and that the Government had decided not to effect any change for the time being.

The motion was withdrawn.

The House carried Mr. Chintamani's cut motion under the head "University education" urging increased representation of provincial universities on the local Council.—A.P.

## AGRICULTURAL DEPT. UNDER FIRE

### Madras Council Budget Session Concludes

MADRAS, March 23.

The budget session of the Madras Legislative Council concluded this afternoon, when the President read a message from the Governor proroguing the Council.

Replying to the criticisms on Government's agricultural policy, the Minister said that the Government were tackling the problem of agricultural expansion and had appointed marketing officers to find out outlets for agricultural produce. He added that agricultural research was being conducted at Coimbatore and demonstrators were deputed to various places to induce agriculturists to adopt improved methods of cultivation.

Cut motions being withdrawn the grant was made fully. The other demands were put one by one from the Chair and declared carried.

Dr. Natesa Mudaliar, being the only candidate nominated for Deputy Presidentship of the Council, was declared duly elected.—A. P.

## STILL IN GRIP OF TERRORISM!

### Bengal Home Member's Plea For Increased Expenditure For Police

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Introducing the Police Budget in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Home Member justified the increased expenditure of Rs. 22 lakhs, which, he said, was entirely due to the maintenance of the temporary staff to deal with the terrorist menace. Though the situation had improved of late, said the Home Member, the seeds of the trouble were still there, forces of danger and revolution were still ready to take advantage of any weakness on the part of the Government.

Moving a token cut in this demand, Mr N K Basu, leader of the Opposition, said that nearly 97 per cent. of the officers killed by the terrorists were, on the Government's admission, Bengali Hindus. In the face of this statistics, the insinuation made by the Home Member that the Bengali Hindus were traitors, seditionists or men imbued with terrrorist cult, who should be kept at arms length, was unfair. Continuing Mr. Basu protested against the discriminatory treatment made by the Government in the shape of restrictions on the movements only on Hindus, and warned the Government that it was such pin-pricks on the Hindus that were responsible for the continuance of the terrorist menace.

Mr. Basu's motion was, however lost.—United Press.

## VILLAGE INDUSTRIES' EXHIBITION

### Deputation Assured Indore State Sympathy

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, March 24.

Indore has the unique honour of being the first to hold a Village Industries' Exhibition in the coming Easter and securing Mahatmaji to open the exhibition.

The deputation has been assured of State's sympathetic co-operation and assistance. Forty workers have divided themselves into several sub-committees under a small compact executive guiding and co-ordinating their activities.

## "NATION LOST A STURDY FIGHTER"

POONA, March 23.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, who is in Poona on a private visit, made the following statement on Sherwani's death:—

"The news of Mr. Sherwani's sudden and premature death came to me, as it must have come to every national worker, as a great shock. He was one of the few Muslims, whose loyalty to the Congress never flickered. He always put the nation ahead of the community—nay, for him there was no conflict between interests of the one and the other. For those, who knew him intimately, as I did, it has been a great personal loss. The nation has lost in him a great patriot and a sturdy fighter. I tender my respectful condolence to the family of the bereaved."

Acharya Kripalani is shortly leaving for Patna.—A.P.

### Clue To Disappearance Of Several Children

RAWALPINDI, March 23

The arrest last evening of an up-country Mahomedan for whom the police had been on the lookout for some time is stated to have revealed the clue to the recent disappearance of several children.

The discovery recently of the dead bodies of two boys near Rator Bridge, where they had gone to graze their sheep, led to vigorous police investigation, leading to the man's arrest.

When arrested, it is alleged, the man had in his possession a pistol and a big knife.—A P.

## GANDHIJI'S STRICTURES ON RURAL WORKER

### Why Threaten Public With Fast For Getting Subscriptions?

BANGALORE, March 23.

Mahatmaji in a letter addressed to a local worker passes severe strictures on Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao for fasting with a view to get round a few rich men of Mysore to subscribe to the rural uplift fund.

Gandhiji states that Mr. Rao placed himself entirely out of court by threatening the public with a fast, and characterises his action as an imposition on the public.

Mr. Rao suspended his fast a few weeks ago.—United Press.

## MRS. BINA SARKAR IN WITNESS BOX

### No Objection To Her Letters Being Put In As Evidence

CALCUTTA, March 23.

Mr. Benod Behari Biswas, brother-in-law of the complainant, was the first witness examined to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, when the hearing was resumed of the case in which Professor Pramathanath Sarkar of the Ferii College charges Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Mayor of Calcutta, with committing adultery with his wife Mrs. Bina Sarkar.

The witness said that in June, 1934, he accompanied the complainant to the residence of the accused with a view to obtaining an agency of a life assurance society. The doors of the accused's room were closed from all sides. The witness knocked at one of them, and as it opened, they saw the accused and Bina lying in the same bed. The accused slipped into another room, and Bina, after dressing herself, began to quarrel with her husband. The witness dragged him out of the room and thereafter both of them left.

Mrs. Bina Sarkar was put into witness box and asked by the Court if she had any objection to certain letters written by her husband being put in as evidence. She said she had none.—A.P.

## FRONTIER VILLAGE COUNCILS BILL

PESHAWAR, March 23.

The North-West Frontier Province Legislative Council passed the second reading of Mr. Ghulam Rabbani's village Councils Bill by 17 votes to 13.

Mr. Ghulam Rabbani claimed that the successful working of the proposed village councils would develop administrative capacity and civic consciousness among a class considerably more extensive than that which furnished elected members to the provincial legislatures. Only upon these foundations could the future fabric of provincial autonomy be erected.

The function of the proposed village councils would be both administrative (i.e. to attend to conservancy, water supply, roads etc.) and judicial (civil cases of a petty nature and criminal cases under certain specified sections of the Indian Penal Code and other local and special laws). The members would be elected.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

## SARDAR FOR GODHRA

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has proceeded to Godhra, where after attending a farmer's conference he will tour the villages.—A.P.

### Two Detenus Lying Ill In Ajmer Hospital

AJMER, March 23.

Two detenus are lying ill in the local Victoria Hospital. They were removed from the Deoli Detention Camp to the hospital about a week back, but they are still confined to bed.

A strict guard is kept and nobody is allowed to see them.—A.P.

## RELIEF FOR CENTRAL DIVISION RYOTS

### Measures, Similar To Concessions Granted In Gujarat

The Government of Bombay have issued the following Resolution regarding the relief to be given to ryots in regard to damage done to crops by frost in the Central Division

"The reports received as to damage to crops by frost in the Central Division show that, though in the Kopargaon Taluka and part of the Rahuri Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, crops have been seriously affected and though in parts of the Poona District the potato crop, and, in a compact area of the West Khandesh District the Surati cotton crop have also suffered, the more serious and widespread damage has occurred, as was the case last year, in the Nasik District, where irrigated crops especially have suffered severely in certain areas.

SIMILAR TO GUJERAT.

Government in deciding what measures of relief are necessary in the Central Division have decided that certain modifications, similar to the concessions granted in Gujarat, shall be adopted in view of the fact that a calamity of this nature has overtaken certain cultivators for the second year running.

Government have decided accordingly to issue the following orders in respect of the Central Division:

**(Nasik District and Kopargaon and part of Rahuri Talukas in Ahmednagar District.)**

IRRIGATED LANDS.

Suspensions or remissions of land revenue (including patasthal dues) in respect of bagayat lands and lands irrigated by wells, pats and canals are to be given on the following scale:—

Damage: 75 per cent and above; Remission: Full; Suspension: Nil.

Damage: 50 per cent. to 75 per cent.; Remission: Half; Suspension: Half.

Damage: 25 per cent to 50 per cent.; Remission: Nil; Suspension: Half.

The damaged area will be the unit of calculation.

Orders as to concessions (if any) over and above those admissible under the Canal Rules will be issued separately by the Public Works Department.

JIRAYAT LANDS.

In the few villages in which the damage to jirayat crops not reaped before the frost is extensive, and the Collector considers special measures necessary, a special statement should be prepared showing details of those 'khatas' in which the proportion of land under jirayat crops which have given a very low yield is one-fourth or more of the total area of land in the 'khata'. The annewari as specified in the Suspension and Remission Rules will be applied in each case to such 'khatas', with the modification that the critical annewari points of 4 and 6 annas should be raised to 5 and 7 annas respectively. Where the annewari is below 2 annas immediate remission shall be given, and where it is between 2 and 4 annas the cultivator shall be given half remission and half suspension. The foregoing will of course apply to any villagewar annewaris which may have to be prepared or revised.

Administrative Order No XXXVII should be applied in cases of individual hardship in other areas than the Nasik District and the Kopergaon Taluka and part of Rahuri Taluka in Ahmednagar District, while wherever damage is being assessed, whether in the abovementioned tracts or elsewhere, Dusota crops should not be taken into consideration.

Suspensions or remissions of four annas or less in any one 'khata' (Jirayat, Bagayat and cane revenue being taken separately) will not be given.

As a special concession Government are pleased to order that land revenue suspended on account of frost damage in 1934 shall be written off as remission in the accounts of any khatedars to whom any relief by way of either remission or suspension has to be given on account of frost damage in this year also.

REFUNDS IF NECESSARY.

Any payments of land revenue that khatedars may have made before the issue of these orders will not prejudice any claims they may have to suspension or remission, refunds will be given where necessary."

## AHMEDABAD IN GRIP OF MENINGITIS

AHMEDABAD, March 24.

Meningitis continues in a sporadic form in Ahmedabad

Out of 13 deaths, two from Meningitis have been reported this week, while 19 cases of Meningitis have been undergoing treatment in the Municipal Hospital.—A.P.

### States Ministers And India Bill

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The committee of States Ministers under the chairmanship of Sir Akbar Hydari assembled today at the Nizam's Palace and devoted the day to the consideration of some of the later provisions of the Government of India Bill and such other provisions as deal with the Federal Court, Federal Legislative List, etc.—A.P

Questions & Answers
COMPETITION
WILL CLOSE ON
27th MARCH 1935
ENTRY COUPONS will be available from
Sunday Editions of 10th, 17th & 24th March
Send any number of entries

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